



## HOME NEWS

## Anglo-Irish summit likely to centre on Ulster constitution

By Our Political Staff

The Government's plans for constitutional development in Northern Ireland, under discussion with political parties in Ulster, are likely to be at the top of the agenda for the talks that Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is to have with Mr Callaghan in London on September 28.

It will be the first meeting between the two Prime Ministers since Mr Lynch's return to office in July. He will be accompanied by Mr O'Kennedy his Foreign Minister. Mr Callaghan will have with him Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Jude, Minister of State in the Foreign Office.

The talks will also cover forthcoming business in the EEC and Britain's efforts to get a thorough revision of the common agricultural policy.

Mrs Margaret Leader of the Opposition is to meet Mr Lynch on September 29. Christopher Walker writes from Belfast: Significant differences in approach to many aspects of Northern Ireland are likely to dominate the Anglo-Irish summit.

It will be the first formal meeting between heads of the two Governments since Mr Wilson and Mr Cosgrave met early last year, when the constitutional convention collapsed. Lack of progress towards any agreed settlement since then is certain to colour this month's discussions.

Since 1975 the policy of Fianna Fail, Mr Lynch's party, has included an unspecific but publicly declared demand for a long-term British commitment to withdraw from Ulster.

British officials remain con-

fident that Mr Lynch will not be anxious to make great play with that most controversial aspect of his policy during the first round of intergovernmental discussions.

Before the Irish team flies to London senior ministers are to be briefed on Dublin's case by Social Democratic and Labour Party. Recently its leaders have been voicing deep discontent with what they allege is Britain's refusal to persuade "loyalists" to accept powersharing in the North.

SDLP anger has been increased by what its members view as an unwritten agreement between Mr Callaghan and the Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster. It is a suspicion shared by some Dublin ministers.

It is understood that Mr Lynch will make known his own concern about what Fianna Fail officials describe as the present deadlock in Belfast. But Mr Leader is uncertain about how hard he will try to push the British into a new political initiative.

Miss Jephcott wrote last year: "What kind of young

On security, the traditionally thorny question of extradition is likely to be raised again by the British delegation. It is also understood that Mr Callaghan will express concern at repeated speculation that Mr Lynch is contemplating abandoning fugitive offenders laws passed by the two countries last year.

The meeting coincides with a recent increase in terrorism in the republic and falls only two weeks before the Dublin government has to decide whether to renew its state of emergency.

Other topics will include territorial claims for maritime areas, including Rockall.

## NHS patients are X-rayed at BUPA medical centre

By Annabel Ferriman

In a radical new experiment in cooperation between the National Health Service and the British United Provident Association (BUPA), patients from several London hospitals are being sent to BUPA's medical centre to be X-rayed by their EMI whole-body scanner.

The £300,000 scanner, which the centre acquired in April, examines patients slice by slice to produce through a computer a monitor display in 20 seconds. Patients have been sent there by St Bartholomew's, Hackney and the Royal Free hospitals because it is the only whole-body scanner in central London.

Charges for the service, which has been used by about 200 NHS patients, have varied from £50 to nothing at the discretion of the medical centre's director. The centre, in Pentonville Road, London, normally charges £75 to BUPA subscribers and £100 to non-subscribers.

Because the potential uses of the machine are still little known, it has been useful for BUPA to X-ray the patients for experimental purposes.

It has also been useful for St Bartholomew's to acquire expertise, the machine being run during its first year by one of the hospital's consultant radiologists on sabbatical leave.

The hospital will get an EMI whole-body scanner of its own in the next six months.

Dr Beric Wright, director of BUPA's medical centre, said it was a revolutionary idea for the health service, which could only help.

He had suggested to the Department of Health and Social Security that more hos-

pitals

should subcontract work to centres and hospitals which already had scanners, before acquiring machines of their own, so that they would better be able to assess their potential.

He added: "The monitor displays are extremely hard to read initially. It is a whole new ball game for the radiologists, so it is worth while hospitals acquiring some expertise before investing in a machine. We want to help the NHS, though we are not suggesting all the work should be contracted to us."

The scanners, which were first developed by EMI five years ago, are useful for diagnosis, particularly for such diseases as cancer and Hodgkin's disease.

Mr Anthony Mowatt, hospital administrator at St Bartholomew's said: "Our aim in sending patients to the BUPA scanner is to get some expertise as quickly as possible. There is no point in being a purist about where you send patients."

It is a great deal easier to send patients to the centre, which is very near us, than to Northwick Park, in Harrow, it is done to help us and the patients, not BUPA."

Whole-body scanners have been installed in Bristol Royal Infirmary; Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast; Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham; Royal Surrey King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst; and Manchester University Medical School. Hospitals about to acquire them are St Thomas's, St Bartholomew's, the Middlesex and University College, London.

Nunn takes lead in chess for Lord John Cup

By a Chess Correspondent

John Nunn, aged 22, took over the lead last night in the Lord John Cup chess contest in London. Nunn need 1½ points from the remaining four rounds for his fourth consecutive Lord John Cup. Nunn's previous leader, the Nestor of the previous year, was winning against Quinton but

blundered and lost.

The Trafalgar House group, with profits last year of £33m, and a turnover of £430m, has certainly brought to Beaverbrook Newspapers a financial strength with which he has been unaccustomed. Management has happily abandoned what it dubbed "the Munich approach", dictated by a conspicuous lack of money to back up tough, almost desperate negotiating positions, and adopted a more self-confident attitude.

But the events of the past week have called into question whether the company's attitude, personified by its new chairman, Mr Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar House, has reached the point of overconfidence.

Mr Matthews's terms or re-appointment were agreed, dismissed engineers, and a financial engineering workers, whose disputed pay claim has prevented publication in London of the Daily Express and Evening Standard through the week. He is not calling the engineers' bluff: 160 envelopes containing their P45 tax forms have

been awaiting the order for

dispatch, and the men have been genuinely afraid of not being reengaged, the customary ritual ending to printing disputes.

Although Mr Matthews's bargaining conditions are thought to be too severe, either to enable him to make concessions more easily or because he has seriously underestimated the strength of the printing unions, he has left no doubt of his firm intentions.

Excessive wage demands, lack of cooperation with management, and failure to work extra hours are only a small part of the story. Mr Matthews is known to be fairly satisfied with Beaverbrook's other titles, the Sunday Express and Evening Standard, to which he has promised money for promotion. The Standard, not for the first time, has been caught in the crossfire of industrial uncertainty, but staff feel that its future is assured.

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Mr Matthews's hard-line stand has elicited more staff approval than it might have done at a less beligerent organization. He is regarded by some as the saviour of Beaverbrook, and only cynics regard Trafalgar House's prime interest

## One-loaf ration rule for shoppers

Continued from page 1

The Bakers' Federation, which includes the three big companies of Spillers-French, RHM, and Allied Bakers, make four-fifths of the bread baked in England and Wales. They say the claim would cost about £100,000 to settle but would contravene the pay code. The union disputes that.

Yesterday housewives braved long queues to ensure their stocks of bread. The north-

east was particularly badly affected, mainly through unofficial action and some supermarkets sold out within minutes.

A Tesco official in Middlesbrough said: "They are going berserk. We rationed them to two loaves each but if we get any more it will have to be one loaf each. They are even queuing for yeast."

In London shoppers were rationed to one loaf a head

## Five years' jail for rape in train

Stephen Walton, a railwayman, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to five years' imprisonment after being found guilty of raping an insurance clerk, aged 19, in a train.

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## HOME NEWS

## Some councils slow in remedying complaints upheld by the local government ombudsmen

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The "need" for effective arrangements to settle complaints locally and faster action to put things right when a complaint is justified is emphasized in the annual report of the Commission for Local Administration in England (the local government ombudsmen) published yesterday.

Lady Serota, chairman of the commission, said in many cases a council readily accepted that something was "wrong" and acted quickly to put it right. "But in some, while they accept the need to act, they are slow about it. The image of local government will be greatly helped by prompt action to remedy the injustice once it has been found."

In the year 1976-77 full investigations were completed into 189 complaints and fault was found in 107 cases. The report says that in only six of the 107 was it possible that action would not be taken to put the matter right for the complainant and ensure that similar difficulties did not arise in future.

During the year the three local government ombudsmen issued eight second reports on complaints, indicating an unsatisfactory result of their investigations. Those produced a response in some cases, but

Mr D. B. Harrison, vice-chairman of the commission, commented that the reputation of the public service as a whole, and of the authority investigated, required prompt action on a complaint. "This is not only the right thing to do; it also avoids adverse publicity for the authority and a loss of public confidence."

Referring to the publicity given to allegations of corruption, Mr Harrison reported that there were no cases he had covered that revealed any action that could be described as corrupt.

In the first four months of

the present year there were 767 new complaints, a slightly higher rate than last year.

Mr Harrison's report on the Local Government Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9BU, 50p.

## Radiation test for volunteers

People in West Cumbria have been invited to have their bodies monitored for radioactivity after a suggestion on Thursday by the inspector heading the Windscale inquiry.

Mr Justice Parker, that a council should have his body monitored to see whether several years of eating local fish had led to any radioactivity build-up.

The results of those tests on the councillor, Mr William Dixon, have been completed but the judge decided he would not make them public until further tests had been made on a wider sample. The judge did emphasize, however, that the results were "reassuring" but not beyond all possible doubt. He added that there was "no need for anyone to be in the slightest degree alarmed."

Mr Dixon said he had seen the results, but did not think they should be made public until he had eaten specific quantities of fish caught in the Irish Sea.

The Ministry of Agriculture has data showing detectable levels of radioactive elements in Irish Sea fish, and that has been one of the points in the environmentalists' case against Windscale.

Mr Justice Parker said experts would make next week available how much fish Mr Dixon would have to eat, and for how long. He added that extending the tests to the public would give a more useful and concrete result.

## 1,000 council houses

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, is to spend £17.5m on building more than 1,000 council houses over four years at the long waiting lists.

The Home Office method of drawing up statistics has often

## Conservatives urged to 'firm up' policy on closed shop

By Our Political Staff

Giving a boost to the Conservative Party leadership "to firm up its official policy on the closed shop", Mr George Gardner, Conservative MP for Reigate and Banstead, said at Lewisham, London, last night that every week more men and women were being dismissed from jobs which they had performed faithfully for years, without compensation, for refusing to "bow before" a "big brother" in a closed shop.

He said the party's present commitment was to amend the law "if necessary" which he interpreted as meaning "if union leaders fail to show tolerance to those with deep objections to joining them".

That, he said, was a sensible cautious line to take 12 months ago. "But events have carried

for the northern region, named Beverley Borough Council and Liverpool City Council, whose actions on a complaint had been unsatisfactory.

Those examples apart, Mr Cook rejects the "recurrent criticism" that the ombudsmen had no teeth to enforce satisfactory remedial action after an adverse report.

As soon as they could, authorities sought to take effective action to remedy the injustice to a complainant and improve the administrative system in order not to repeat the maladministration. Second reports and publicity helped to show that "the teeth are there" and the small room into a place where some homes and rooms in the new flats are mothers and the small room to look more

suggestions, was that when a child was born in the home, it should send a letter to the local government ombudsman, a useful experience.

Mr D. B. Harrison, vice-chairman of the commission, commented that the reputation of the public service as a whole, and of the authority investigated, required prompt action on a complaint. "This is not only the right thing to do; it also avoids adverse publicity for the authority and a loss of public confidence."

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Mr Alexander's report on the Local Administration Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9BU, 50p.

## Herring fishing ban in north-east of Irish Sea

By Hugh Clayton

Ministers ordered a ban yesterday on fishing for herring in the north-eastern part of the Irish Sea for seven weeks from the beginning of October.

It is intended to protect spawning stocks east of the Isle of Man and will apply to all vessels. Nine orders have been introduced this year to protect herring stocks near the United Kingdom.

Latest figures, issued by the ministry, show that the council, Mr William Dixon, have been completed but the judge decided he would not make them public until further tests had been made on a wider sample. The judge did emphasize, however, that the results were "reassuring" but not beyond all possible doubt.

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## Steady rise in number of new drug addicts

By Stewart Tendler  
Home Affairs Reporter

The number of new drug addicts notified to the Home Office continues to rise steadily, according to statistics for 1976 recently submitted to the United Nations. The percentage addicted or suspected of addiction to heroin is also rising.

No figures are yet available for the total number of addicts treated or registered throughout last year but it is currently forecast that this will just be the total of 3,540 for 1975. The only overall statistics given in the report is the number of addicts registered at the end of last year, 1,881, against 1,954 for 1975.

The Home Office method of drawing up statistics has often

been criticized and experts usually regard the overall figure for the year as being more significant than the number of addicts registered at one point in the year.

The report to the United Nations shows that there were 991 first notifications in 1976 against 926 in 1975 and 887 in 1974. In 1975, 527 of the notifications concerned heroin but last year the figure rose to 611.

A comparison of the figures for notifications for addiction to methadone, a synthetic narcotic much used in treatment clinics, show a slight drop from 157 in 1975 to 140 last year. The rest of the total figure comes from addiction to other drugs, including cocaine.

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A comparison

## OVERSEAS

## More agencies enter Lance investigations on matters graver than those so far reported

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, Sept 9

Investigations are now being conducted by United States Government agencies and the Department of Justice to determine whether Mr Bert Lance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has broken the law.

It was disclosed today that the matters being investigated are much more serious than had been suggested in the press.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, chairman of the Senate's governmental affairs committee at present holding hearings into Mr Lance's affairs, said yesterday he had asked the Justice Department to hand over the information it has gathered in its investigation.

Press reports have suggested that Mr Lance might be prosecuted for illegal use of the National Bank of Georgia's aircraft for political campaigns. Mr John Heimann, Comptroller of the Currency, stated before the Senate three today that he was only one aspect of the investigation by the Justice Department to which his office had given information about Mr Lance.

The comptroller said he could not answer questions about the investigation and refused to give Senator Charles Percy, the committee's leading Republican, a detailed ownership history of the National Bank of Georgia's Beechcraft aircraft. However, he noted that this was one area being studied by the Justice Department.

Senator Percy said that it appeared that the Calhoun National Bank, which Mr Lance once headed, sold its aircraft to the Lancelot Company, jointly owned by Mr and Mrs Lance, and that the company later sold the aircraft to Mr Lance's lawyer, Mr Clark Clifford, Mr Lance's lawyer, has told the committee that Mr Lance intends to discuss and answer "every single allegation" made against him.

As well as answering the specific allegations the Budget Director, as Senator Percy noted today, will have to demonstrate how a man who has been involved in his own financial affairs in such a muddled manner in the past can claim to be qualified to manage the country's budget.

## Egypt train crash toll at least 16

Cairo, Sept 9.—Sixteen bodies have so far been recovered from the wreckage of a train which crashed yesterday in Upper Egypt, possibly with foreign tourists on board, police and railway sources said today.

The violence has caused little outward show of concern among the population of Beirut, although notices in the daily newspapers warn people to report the finding of any suspicious parcels.

Throughout the day today Syrian and Saudi troops took greater care than usual to check the identities of car drivers and their passengers. The authorities here have not suggested any motives for the bombings, although few people doubt that the sectarian hatreds of the Lebanese civil war have yet been smothered.

The injured were taken to hospitals at Assuit. Buses, taxis and private cars in the vicinity were sent to the scene to help to transfer other passengers.

—Reuter.

## Tokyo relents on refusal to accept refugees

## Ordeal ends for 785 Vietnamese

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, Sept 9

After consistently refusing to accept refugees of any kind, Japan relented today and announced that 785 stranded Vietnamese might be allowed to settle in the country if they could not be placed elsewhere.

Today's decision was almost historic because Japan has always argued that its space cannot contain the pressures of a growing population and it cannot, therefore, admit any newcomers.

Since the fall of Saigon two years ago the Japanese Government has, reluctantly, permitted 1,125 Vietnamese refugees to land in the country, on the strict condition that they cannot settle in Japan permanently.

In many cases wretched and hungry refugees have landed on Japan's southern island of Okinawa after a 2,000-mile sea-journey in flimsy sailing boats. The majority, however, have

been picked up on the high seas by Japanese and foreign ships bound for Japan. In such cases Vietnamese refugees are allowed to land in Japan only after the master of the vessel provides guarantees for their return.

As a result many ships have refused to pick up refugees from distressed fishing vessels on the high seas. Last Sunday 86 Vietnamese refugees arrived on Okinawa on board two 23ft long life boats. They said that a vessel had refused to pick them up when their flimsy fishing boat was in distress.

The captain, however, was provided with two lifeboats and food. He then sailed on towards Japan.

During the past two years the Vietnamese refugees have been supported by religious and charitable organizations in Japan not being able to receive them with two lifeboats and food. They were then sailed on towards Japan.

After long negotiations last year, Britain had to accept 21 Vietnamese from Japan after a British vessel had picked them up on the high seas and landed them in Japan.

The United Nations' High

## Russians tell why they seized American books

Moscow, Sept 9.—Organizers of Moscow's first international book fair today told American exhibitors that three of their books were seized for ideological reasons.

The official explanation was issued after a protest on Tuesday by representatives of the 49 American university exhibitors.

One reason has been given by the organizers to another exhibitor, the New American Library, for the seizure of two of its books—George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and 1984.

Officials originally took away eight American university exhibitors' books but subsequently passed five for display.

## Special report on the cracks in apartheid

Black women and white women queue together for groceries: newspapers refer to Africans as "Mr" — small cracks in apartheid that are causing deep splits among the ruling whites in South Africa. A special report from Johannesburg appears in the Sunday Times tomorrow. Also in the colour magazine's special souvenir issue on Elvis Presley.

## Price of petrol doubled in Turkish economic measures

Ankara, Sept 8.—Petrol prices virtually doubled here today as the Turkish Government imposed big price rises on basic goods and services in an effort to extricate the country from economic crisis.

Electricity prices went up by 48 per cent, fuel oil by 42 per cent, cement by nearly 70 per cent, and newspaper by more than 45 per cent. Local telephone calls will go up by 150 per cent next week.

The rise for ordinary petrol was more than 96 per cent and for "super" quality nearly 90 per cent.

Petrol and some other products have long been subsidized to keep the domestic prices well below prevailing world levels. The rises were part of a austerity and export-promotion measures taken by the Government yesterday.

Turkey is struggling to overcome a soaring balance of trade deficit, which has produced a foreign currency shortage that forced the country to stop paying for most imports about six months ago. The Government said yesterday that the country had lost losing vast sums on state-run enterprises and called attention to a £200m trade deficit last year.

There was no mention in the

measures of currency devaluation or a rise in interest rates, which have been expected and urged by some economists and businessmen to help correct the economy.

Newspapers suggested today that these measures had been blocked by Mr Necmettin Erbakan, Deputy Prime Minister, who is an outspoken economic nationalist, and has a big say in the economic policies of the right-wing coalition Government headed by Mr Suleyman Demirel.

Mr Erbakan heads the Islam-oriented National Salvation Party, which has only 24 of the 450 National Assembly seats, but holds the parliamentary balance of power.

Businessmen, including the Association of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen, have urged the Government to take austerity measures to salvage the economy, restore the confidence of international banking community, and enable Turkey to get the credit it needs.

A team from the International Monetary Fund is in Ankara evaluating the situation. Mr Cihat Bigeban, the Finance Minister, is expected to discuss a new drawdown from the IMF when he visits Washington.

Today's rises brought the price of ordinary petrol to about 82p a gallon.—Reuter.

## Dr Graham pleased with Hungarian visit

Budapest, Sept 9.—Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said today that his first visit to Soviet-bloc Hungary had been a complete success. He

told a press conference at the end of a week's visit that all the reasons that brought him to Hungary had been more than fulfilled.

Asked if he had changed his opinion on communism, Dr Graham replied: "I have not joined the Communist Party, nor have I been asked to join,

but the world is changing and the sides are beginning to understand each other more now."

If he was invited to another Soviet block country he would "most likely accept".

He said his first objective in visiting Hungary was "to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ".

Mr Graham later brushed aside questioners with "no comment", but a member of his staff told Israeli television that the minister had been misunderstood. He named five new settlements as "having been founded in the past month but

## New York's mayor voted out of office

From Michael Leapman, New York, Sept 9

Mr Abraham Beame, Mayor of New York since 1974, was defeated in his attempt to retain the office when he finished only third in yesterday's primary election of the Democratic Party nomination.

He said that the overdrafts obtained by Mr Lance while he headed the Calhoun National Bank and which ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars, were not found to be illegal in the Comptroller's office, but they remained clearly unsafe and unsound banking practices that are totally unacceptable to us.

The Senate committee will continue hearings into Mr Lance's affairs next Monday and Wednesday, as well as interviewing Mr Lance next Thursday.

Mr Heimann said that information given by his office to the Justice Department now is being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Election Commission.

The comptroller added that his office found no evidence that large private overdrafts

made by Mr Lance and his family from the Calhoun Bank in 1975 were used to finance Mr Lance's political campaigns.

The use of overdrafts in this



Beame cast out of political eye: Mr Mario Cuomo, left, and Mr Edward Koch who knocked Mr Abraham Beame, mayor of New York, out of the electoral contest for another term of office. They face a run-off for the Democratic nomination.

contest where nobody was showing great restraint.

In one tense, his third place showing, with 18 per cent of the votes, was fairly impressive, because he made the city in a primary election last month by the Security and Exchange Commission about his conduct in the months before the city's 1975 fiscal crisis.

Mr Koch, Mrs Abzug and Mr Beame split the large Jewish vote. Mr Percy Sutton and Mr Herman retained the loyalty of the blacks and Puerto Ricans respectively but did not make inroads among white voters. Mr Joel Harnett, a businessman who began the campaign without a political base, ended it in the same way, with only 1 per cent of the vote.

In the Republican primary Mr Roy Goodman, a member of the state Senate, comfortably defeated Mr Barry Faber, a radio interviewer. But Mr Faber will stay on the November ballot paper as the Conservative nominee.

In contests for other offices, a notable victory was Mr Andrew Stein, a member of the State Assembly, running for Bronx President of Manhattan. Mr Stein, who also advertised heavily on television, became prominent some years ago as an early opponent of Concordia landings in New York.

The results of the primary election were:

	Democrats	Republicans
Koch	180,260	20
Cuomo	170,573	19
Beame	163,616	18
Abzug	150,761	17
Sutton	131,185	14
Badillo	99,994	11
Harnett	13,927	1
Goodman	44,713	56
Faber	34,778	44

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## Kenya offer of help to Ethiopia

Nairobi, Sept 9.—Kenya has promised to help Ethiopia to repulse any aggression by Somalia, Mr Michael Njenga, deputy permanent secretary of the President's office, said today.

Mr Njenga made the statement after returning home from Addis Ababa where he had a meeting concerned with the administration of the burden between Kenya and Ethiopia.

"Ethiopia's victory over the enemy will be a victory for Kenya", he said.

In a joint communiqué, the two countries condemned the "brutal and naked aggression" on Ethiopia by Somalia and called on "all peace-loving countries to condemn this aggression"—AP.

Gecevo, Sept 9.—Hundreds of wounded are lying in eight Ethiopian hospitals in the towns of Dike Dera, Harrar and Jijiga, victims of the fighting over Ogaden in Ethiopia, the International Committee of the Red Cross said here today.

The wounded needed urgent help, the committee said, appealing to Governments, Red Cross societies and other agencies for aid.

Mr Justice Yael Sussman, who presided over the High Court which was the biggest in Israel's history.

In a personal statement answering his critics, Mr Begin said he had recommended the pardon on the strength of a statement by Professor Ezra Zohar of Tel Aviv hospital describing the prisoner as "a very ill man whose life expectancy is short at the best."

But leaders of the Black Panthers movement in Jerusalem produced a leaked report of a Ministry of Health medical committee which disputed Professor Zohar's findings and said Mr Benson could get any treatment he needed in prison or in the Tel Aviv hospital.

Mr Benson had been active in the Internationalist Greater Israel Movement, which was close ideologically to Mr Begin's Likud Party. Mr Begin, who entered office with a reputation for high personal integrity, was accused of impropriety by the first time since his inauguration.

The Jerusalem Post reminded him in a leading article that he had been swept into office "on

a wave of national revulsion with Labour's forgiving attitude toward tampering with public funds".

The Benson embezzlement case was the biggest in Israel's history.

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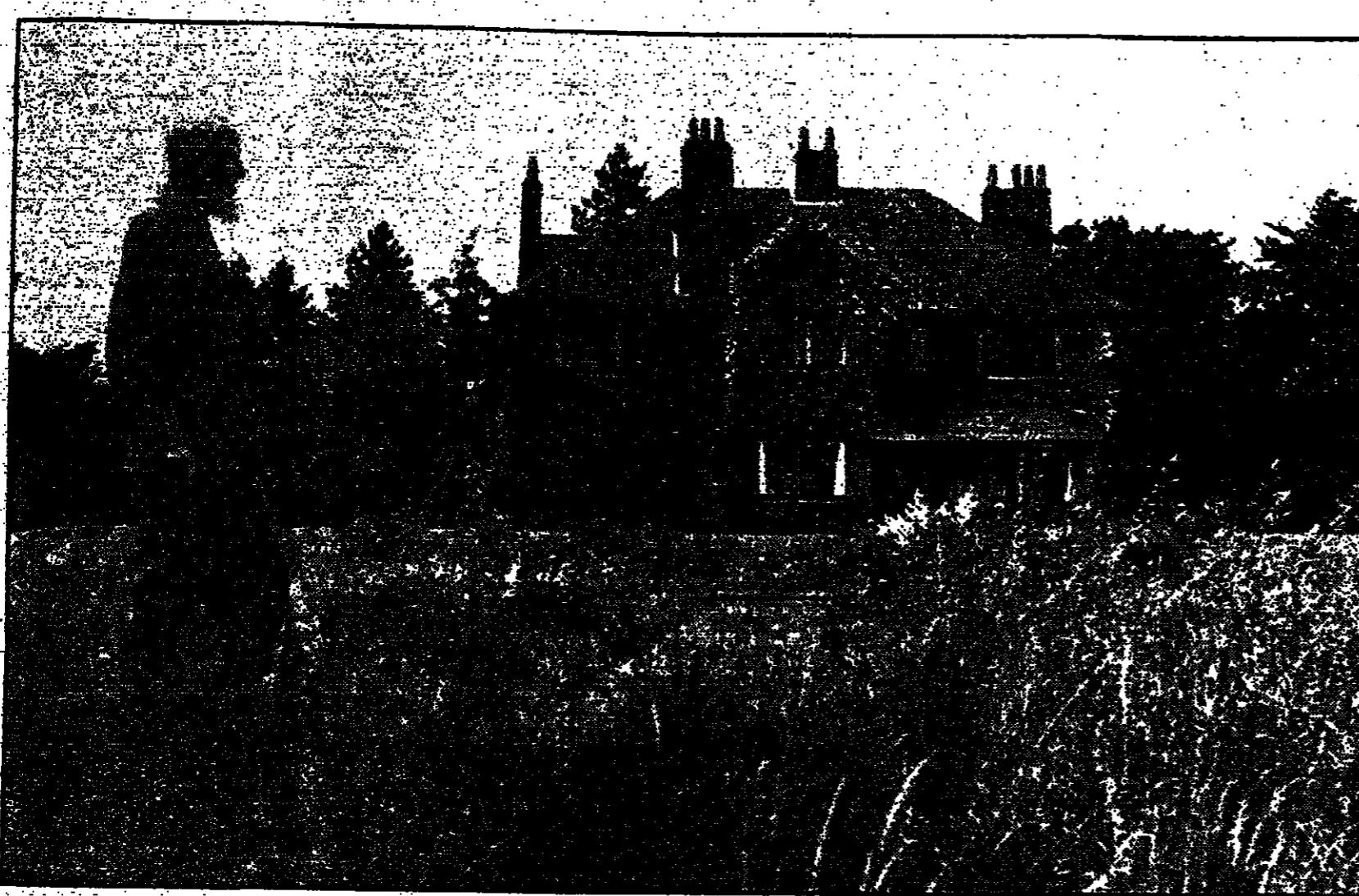
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# Saturday Review



by James Lees-Milne

Wednesday, February 9

A young member of the Trust said for me at the office and at 12.30 we set off in the car for Hitchin. He is a nice, clean, black-coated - worker - like Teagle, mainly keep on archaeological remains, birds and nature. He takes every weekend in the summer in the Home Counties with his wife and stays in youth hostels. I took him to a British restaurant in Hitchin where we had a tolerable meal of thick soup, roast potato and baked potato. This was quickly over and we went to a place of land which he has found and wants us to see. We got out and walked for an hour. A small river valley bounded by a straight stretch of the Icknield Way. In this sunlit, windswept landscape our noses ran. He wiped his nose with the back of his hand. I had one handkerchief and debated with myself whether to share it. Decided against. I motioned him as far as Ayot St. Lawrence where we looked at the old ruined church and the new. At the gate of Bernard Shaw's house I parted with him.

Shaw's corner is a very ugly, dark red-brick villa, built in 1902. I rang the bell and a small maid in uniform led me across the hall to a drawing-room, with open views out to the garden and the country beyond, for the house is at the end of the village. There was a fire burning in the pinched little grate. Walls disintegrated, the distemper flaking badly in patches. The quality of the contents of the room was on a par with that of the villa. In indifferent water colours of the Roman Campagna, trout pools, etc in cheap gilt frames. One rather good veneered Queen Anne bureau (for which G.B.S. said he had given £20) and one fake lacquer bureau. In the window a statuette of himself by Paul Troubetzkoy. On the mantelpiece a fine Staffordshire figure of Shakespeare (for which he paid £10), a chintz house, the lid of which forms a box. Only a few conventionally-bound classics plus Osbert Sitwell's latest publication prominently displayed on table. Two stiff armchairs before the fire, and brass fender. A shoddy, three-ply screen attached to the fireplace to shelter from draughts anyone sitting between the fire and doorway.

I waited five minutes and looked around at a chandelier and the serried row of Shakespeare plays in soft leather bindings. Frequent the door opened and in came the great man. He was instantly struck by the snow-white hair and beard, the blue eyes and the blue nose, with a small pipe spot over the left nostril. He was not so tall as I imagined, for he stoops slightly. He was dressed in a pepper-and-salt knickerbocker suit. A loose yellow tie from a pink collar over a thick woollen vest rather than shirt. Several waistcoats. Mirrored over blue hands. He evidently feels the cold for there were electric fires in every room and the passage. He shook hands and I forgot what he first said. "Nothing special anyway. Asked me to sit down, and put questions to me straight off, such as, could he make over the cold me he had chopped him

property now and retain a gift of user. His friend, Lord Astor (Astor), had done so. I had not expected the strong Irish brogue. This peasant origin makes him all the more impressive. It put me in mind of Thomas Carlyle, of whom curiously enough he spoke. I said I preferred Mrs. to Mr. Carlyle. He said, Carlyle was out of fashion because of the prevailing anti-German prejudices, that he had been a good husband than he, G.B.S. said he wished to impose conditions on the hand-over, but he did not wish the house to become a dead museum. I hoped it would be a living shrine. He wanted to settle matters now, for since his wife's death he was bound to remake his will, and in three years' time he might be quite dormy. If he was alive at that time, he was very agile. He showed me his statuette which he likes, and burst (copy) by Rodin, which he does not care for. Took me into his study where he works at an untried writing-table. In this room is another Queen Anne bureau. The wall facing it is covered with reference books, and all the bound proofs of his own books, corrected by himself. There, I said, ought to remain here. There are no pictures or photographs of his wife to be seen. The dining-room is far from beautiful. It contains some sumptuous oak furniture and a portrait of him done in 1913. He ran upstairs, pointing admiringly to the enlarged etching of the distemper flaking badly in patches. The quality of the contents of the room was on a par with that of the villa. In indifferent water colours of the Roman Campagna, trout pools, etc in cheap gilt frames. One rather good veneered Queen Anne bureau (for which G.B.S. said he had given £20) and one fake lacquer bureau. In the window a statuette of himself by Paul Troubetzkoy. On the mantelpiece a fine Staffordshire figure of Shakespeare (for which he paid £10), a chintz house, the lid of which forms a box. Only a few conventionally-bound classics plus Osbert Sitwell's latest publication prominently displayed on table. Two stiff armchairs before the fire, and brass fender. A shoddy, three-ply screen attached to the fireplace to shelter from draughts anyone sitting between the fire and doorway.

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self. He showed me his and his wife's initials carved on the coach-house door and engraved on the glass pane of the greenhouse. Took me into the coach-house where there are three cars under the eaves, one a Rolls-Royce. "What I want to use this", he said. "I become very decrepit, and the authorities allow me coupons". We continued down the road.

A collie puppy dog met us in the road and jumped up at the old man who paid it much attention. He led me to Revett's curious church. He explained the length that the reigning square began demolishing the old church because he considered it "an aesthetic disgrace" and "barbarous Gothic". The Bishop stopped it entirely disappearing, but not the section of Revett's church in the "fashionable Palladian". G.B.S. walked up the steps and with reverence took off his hat. We walked inside. The interior is certainly cold and unsympathetic. But it has good proportions. Shaw good proportions. The worst mistake is the ugly coloured glass in the windows. Classical churches are always split by pernicious glass. The Queen Anne case is temporary. When we left he tapped with his stick a scrolled tombstone and made me read the inscription. It was to some woman who had died in the 1890s, aged 76, and below were inscribed the words, "Cut off era her prime" or words to such effect. "That", G.B.S. said, "is what persuaded me to come and live in the parish 36 years ago, for I assumed I stood some chance of at least reaching my ninetieth year."

We talked about Hardy's "Mast Gate". Pull it down, he said. He advised the National Trust to hold his house便宜ly, so that supposing in 20 years' time we found that his name was forgotten we could reap the benefit of selling it. He liked the idea of holding it for Lawrence's Cloud's Hill, for "it is good for soching else". Talked a lot about Lawrence. Said people would not grasp that T.E.L. was physically under-developed and never grew up, scarcely shaved, and also was mentally adolescent. He used to tell Lawrence that he knew no one who kept his anonymity so much in the limelight. He and his wife, corrected the proofs of "The Seven Pillars". The published version was scarcely recognizable. The Shaws cut out so much that was sheer guilt complex. Lawrence was tormented by the recollection of the lives he had personally "terminated". Lawrence's great discovery had been that the surest way of directing affairs of any department was by enlisting at the bottom and remaining there. It was the lowest rank of airmen and he had to pretend to be illiterate in order to avoid pro-

motion. Shaw tried to persuade Baldwin, "that pure humbug", to give T.E.L. a pension. Lawrence refused to consider one although he confessed to Shaw that sometimes to get a square meal he would hang around the Duke of York's steps until a friend took him off to lunch.

At 5.15 G.B.S. jumped up, saying it was getting dark and he had kept me a quarter of an hour too long. I thanked him for coming. I said I had enjoyed the afternoon immensely. He said he had too. Before I left however, he talked about his will again. I said he would not leave any money to his relations for he did not wish them to grow up in idleness and luxury. He wanted to leave his money for the sole purpose of incurring a new alphabet of some thing like 140 letters instead of the 26. He had calculated that the saving of expense in printing and paper within one generation would be enough to finance three more world wars. And if that didn't appeal to this government, what would? He came on the road without hat or coat and stood until I drove off. In the mirror I watched him still standing on the road.

Thursday, March 30

Started off in the NT car at 10 o'clock for Gloucestershire and drove without a break to Nether Lydiat Manor, near Stroud, to lunch at this wonderful little house with Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse. There Mr. Woodhouse, a little, dull old man with a fussy hand, genial Lord Barrington with hairs growing out of his cheeks and ears, and homespun Miss Walker, daughter of Sir Emery, the friend of William Morris. The house is perched high on a hill, overlooking a built-up village. It is compact and tall, the new so as to balance the older old man. It is unspoilt late-seventeenth century, and perfect in every way. In fact an ideal if not the ideal small country house. It retains all its wainscoting, doors with high brass handles and locks, one lovely chimney-piece in the hall, of white stone against a ground of blue slate. The rich staircase has three twisted balusters to each tread. There is much good furniture, including several Barrington family portraits. The forecourt enclosure with stone piers and balls, the contemporary wrought-iron gates, and the Cotswold stable block complete the dependencies.

Mr. Woodhouse was wearing a kind of black satin bonnet, not becoming, and a black knitted dress. Luncheon consisted of one egg in a jacketed potato. The boiler having just burst the household was in a

state of perturbation. There is one servant. It is a curious colony. Mrs. Woodhouse talked a lot about houses and Ted Lister, whose inscrutability amuses her. After luncheon she and Lord Barrington took me round the house, and he took me round the garden, which is enchanting, with modern yew walks and a flourishing young lime avenue, the trees planted closely together. There is an obelisk to the horse of the builder of the house who "served his master good and true, and died at the age of forty-two".

We went on to Woodchester Priory, arriving at tea time. But no tea because my host, a bluff ex-army commander, Bruce Metcalfe, was conducting a unit of American soldiers, lecturing them good humouredly but bombastically, and boasting of English customs in a manner which I found condescending and embarrassing; but not they, it seemed. I did not take to him at first and did later, as usual. I wondered how I was going to stick this visit until the following morning. The Commander and his wife live in this by no means small house with absolutely no servants at all. It is an H-shaped Tudor building with pointed gables, and was spoilt in the sixteenth century by the insertion of plain glass, and the addition of a French-style tower. The Commander showed me the site of the Roman Villa which is uncovered every 10 years. Thank God it is covered now. We had dinner in the kitchen. Mrs. Metcalfe is a jolly, and friendly.

I find that I take an hour or two to adjust myself to different sorts of people. Going from the sophisticated to the simple, the rich to the poor, the clever to the stupid, etc. I usually manage to adjust myself. Which means of myself that I am a chameleon, with lit's or no personality of my own. I assume the qualities of others. I am a mirror of other people's moods, opinions and prejudices. But I am pernickety, and would not doze down in anybody's bed just for a crust or a new pair of shoes.

Saturday, April 15

I caught the 1.15 to Reading where Gerry Wellington met me at the station in his small car, for he gets twenty gallons a month for being a duke. Drove me straight to the Reading museum where he showed me the Roman relief from Silchester, on loan from his family. He was most interested in the small, homely objects like door keys and hinges. It is so strange that Roman things differ so little from our own. Arriving at the entrance to Stratfield Saye park we stopped at the first duke's

great polished granite pillar, with his image by Marochetti standing on the top. It is carefully executed, and the huge blocks of granite are finely cut. Stopped again to look at the house from the east clairvoye, down a straight vista across the park. The house is not particularly striking from this distance, an indistinguishable huddle of buildings. Stopped again at the 1750 church of Greek cruciform. A specimen monument inside.

The Gallery is long and low, "merry" Gerry calls it. The walls covered with prints pasted upon a ground of gold leaf. Rather attractive, but Gerry wishes to cover these walls with damask, without however injuring the prints but so as to allow room for family portraits, for elsewhere there are brown painted columns, forming screens. The ceilings are covered with Edwardian lodging-house lacustra. To the north is a small room with niches. The walls are hung with a delightful flower, 1850 gold and cream paper. In front of the fireplace is a special device of the Great Duke, namely a curious brass rail, with rings for curtains, to keep off excessive heat. The drawing-room has a recessed ceiling, and the same wallpaper as in the previous room. In it are some Boule cabinets and commodes by Levasseur and pictures acquired by the first duke. The dining-room is shut up, all the Apsley House pictures being stored there for the war, and valued at a million pounds, so G. says. The library is of Lord Burlington's date. In it are the Duke's library chairs as seen in the conversation piece by Thureborn of this room, hanging in the Small Cabinet Room. Beyond it a billiards table and Regency lights for colza oil, very pretty, and beyond again the Great Duke's private rooms and his original bath. These rooms G. is going to make his own. The bath is very deep and satisfactory. A curious feature in this house is the water closets in each room, put there by the Great Duke inside great 1840-ish cupboards of maple wood.

After tea Gerry took a rod and fished in the lake for perch with a minnow, but caught nothing. He cast with pleasure and absentmindedly. When I tried I found it difficult, and made rather a fool of myself. After dinner at which there were no drinks except beer, he showed me grandfather's collection of vases and antiques, mounted on long, gold chains. When held against the oil lights some of the stones were very beautiful. A few are ancient, some Renaissance. G. is fussy over his key bunches, everything being carefully locked up. He has a butler, cook and two housemaids, and a secretary, Miss Jones. The last has meals with him during the week, and nearly drives him mad with her archness. "Aren't you naughty today?" she says. She is unable to type, so when she wishes to despatch a letter not written by himself, she types it and gives it to her sign.

© James Lees-Milne, 1977. Propagating Peace by James Lees-Milne will be published by Chatto & Windus on September 22.

# G.B.S. and others at home

# Royal Opera House

1977/18 SEASON OPENS WED 21 SEP  
BOOK NOW FOR SEP AND OCT Seats available  
Postal booking for November now open

## The Royal Opera

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

#### THE TROJANS

The Royal Opera House regrets that owing to contractual problems it will now only be possible to perform *Faith II of THE TROJANS: THE TROJANS AT CARTHAGE* which will be given complete and will start at 7.30pm. *Seat prices will be reduced from Schedule C to B and relevant refunds on tickets already purchased can be obtained on the evening of the performance (or by post later) on production of the ticket counterfoil.*

#### THE TROJANS AT CARTHAGE

21, 24, 27, 30 Sep 3, 5, 8 Oct 7.30 pm

26 Sep at 7 pm & 29 Sep

1, 12, 22 & 26 Oct at 7.30 pm

## TOSCA

3, 5 & 8 Oct at 7.30 pm

## THE TROJANS

See above announcement

7, 10, 13, 17, 20 & 24 Oct at 7 pm

## DON CARLOS

14 Oct at 7 pm *Fairytale of New Production* starring the Library Train and the Friends of Covent Garden

19 Oct at 8 pm (Gala Perf) 15, 28 & 29

at 7.30 pm Mat.Sats. 2 pm

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# Julie Harris: one woman's show

Julie Harris, first lady of the American theatre and the stage creator of Sally Bowles, makes her London debut at the Phoenix next Wednesday. Now just past 50 and the survivor of nearly twice that number of Broadway and Hollywood productions, she's chosen to make her first appearance on this side of the Atlantic not in a conventional play, but in a solo show about her. And the piece, Emily Dickinson, called *The Belle of Amherst*, has already been seen briefly at the Edinburgh Festival and before that in New York and across the length and breadth of America, where Miss Harris has been touring it for the past year. What made her decide to bring it here?

"Well, I'd long wanted to play in London but I was very keen to open in something special, not just a revival or a play which an English actress could probably do better. I wanted to do something really American, and ever since I began making records of Emily Dickinson poems 19 years ago I'd been fascinated by her. Then I found a director and a writer who felt the same way I did, and we began working on what was originally going to be a TV special and that gradually evolved into a one-woman show, so here we are with it."

Miss Harris is at first glance a sort of American amalgam of Joan Greenwood and Dorothy Tutin, and indeed a fair amount of her Broadway roles have been Tutin's or Greenwood's in London. Born in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, in December 1925, she was the only daughter of a wealthy banker who lost one fortune in the crash and subsequently rebuilt another, but whose abiding interest in life was squirrel-like, on which animals he was a considerable authority:

"As a child I lived mainly at the movies, and then when I was 14 I went to a summer camp which specialized in music and drama and Merce Cunningham taught there and from then on I kind of knew I was going to be a dancer or an actress or maybe both."

After a year at the Yale drama school she got to New York, where in the late 1940s she was one of the original students along with Brando and Copeland Page and Maureen O'Sullivan at the Actor's Studio.

Happy as a clam

Actor Lee

Nov. 3, 10.50 p.m.

Summer

Home

8.00, 7.30 p.m.

Today's Paper

8.10, 7.30 p.m.

Walks with

4.00, 6.00 p.m.

responsibility

11.00, 11.30 p.m.

The Times

8.00, 10.00 p.m.

John

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## Radio

## Discovered treasures

Almost anyone who listens to radio more than once a week must have noticed the growth of the Archives craze. It has in fact been going on for months or years by now—John Ebdon, for example, has been at it on and off since I can recall, and it is he, I think, who has established what now appears to be the commonest style in sound-archiving: more or less inconsequential browsing.

At present there are three archive-based programmes running: *Serenity* holds its Monday *Archive Auction*; in *Findings* Kieran Prendiville and Richard Boston make it in weekly turns to dust up whatever they have just unearthed.

One difficulty is perhaps that the "discovery" of the Sound Archives has come as a sort of Klondyke to broadcasters who always pushed for something different, something new to fill up the relentless 18 hours a day. Here, it must have seemed, was a mass of material, fascinating in itself and all you had to do was think of a subject, haul out ten or twelve treasures more or less associated, run up a few neat links and there you are with a programme guaranteed to be greater than the sum of its parts. Not so: the Archives do not offer the get-rich-quick opportunity you might imagine and this is borne out by the efforts of the people who have joined *Findings* on their second year. The book which Prendiville has as a piece on the vocal and musical possibilities of water running down waste pipes, lists of various sizes, or lengths of hose and so forth, while Boston came up with a series of bizarre animal noises—Norwegian baddock it by reference to Archive. Yet

the illustrations proved them off. Truly, even the most imperious of us—and who was more imperious than Beecham?—is hardly more disturbing than a wasp on the elephantine ear of the BBC.

Archives cover more than stored disc and tape; there is a vast collection of written material preserved at Caversham near Reading which, apart from anything else, is a primary source for such gnomes as last Sunday's Sir Thomas Beecham and the BBC Chorus (Radio 4) is 20 minutes of verse spoken by Donald Houston and interspersed with music for choirs large and small. I find it an attractive mixture, as well as other notable exchanges. A rich store, though fished by its use in earlier programmes of this kind—*eg* Dorothy Sayers, for example, or Max Beerbohm—it offers evidence of a recurrent pattern in our relationships.

No matter whether the distinguished outsider is down-right offensive (Sayers, Beecham) or scrupulously courteous (Beerbohm), they always deliver to the body corporate profound shocks: in Sir Max's case this took the form of a demand for a fee monstrously higher than anyone had ever asked before. The body corporate then seem absorbing this shock, dispersing the painful excitement it causes by a process of spreading it around: internal memos go back and forth along the neural corridors of Broadcasting House; various individuals, each in their office, with varying degrees of agitation and these reactions eventually come together in a corporate reaction always more... "relaxed".

David Wade

whales calling, their kind of thing. It would of course be absurd to expect high consequence from programmes such as these, but it is hard to lead too far towards aimlessness and they have done it. They remind me of meetings with their dead class of person who will recite catalogues of wonders, rather in the manner of Ripley's "Believe it or not", and who actually gets more tedious the longer he goes on. Agreed, in *Findings* there was a... well, "theme" is too dignified a word: the wonders were all of a type, but that does not make them in total any the more interesting.

One difficulty is perhaps that the "discovery" of the Sound Archives has come as a sort of Klondyke to broadcasters who always pushed for something different, something new to fill up the relentless 18 hours a day. Here, it must have seemed, was a mass of material, fascinating in itself and all you had to do was think of a subject, haul out ten or twelve treasures more or less associated, run up a few neat links and there you are with a programme guaranteed to be greater than the sum of its parts. Not so: the Archives do not offer the get-rich-quick opportunity you might imagine and this is borne out by the efforts of the people who have joined *Findings* on their second year. The book which Prendiville has as a piece on the vocal and musical possibilities of water running down waste pipes, lists of various sizes, or lengths of hose and so forth, while Boston came up with a series of bizarre animal noises—Norwegian baddock it by reference to Archive. Yet

the recovery of lawns from the beating they took last summer has been very patchy. In many lawns I have seen, including some parts of my own, the weeds survived the drought better than the grass—presumably because they were deeper rooted.

Often they have ousted the grass in patches. Also while it was almost incredible how some patches practically bare of grass managed to recover completely, some patches were too large and too denuded of grass to be spiky or slitting machines over it once or twice this will improve the turf considerably.

If you can aerate the lawn

by running one of the various spiking or slitting machines over it once or twice this will improve the turf considerably.

Worms are really active near the surface now. They do no harm—indeed they probably help to improve the turf by aerating the soil with their little tunnels. But the worm casts are unsightly and if tramped into the turf will cause bare patches in which eventually weeds or moss will grow, but the casts may be scattered with a broom.

Moss grows rapidly in the low light conditions of autumn and winter when grass growth almost slows up entirely. So if moss or weeds are a problem in your lawn deal with them now, by applying a suitable moss or weedkiller.

Lawns greatly appreciate an application of an autumn lawn fertilizer, or turf conditioner, as some firms prefer to describe it. These contain among other plant foods slow acting nitrogenous fertilizer. I have said, and many readers have confirmed my view, that

the normal autumn lawn

treatments would be appreciated by most lawns.

Scarfing that is raising out

dead grass and other debris

does much to freshen up a tired lawn. It is still possible to hire a motorized lawn scarifier

from most firms whose

address you can find in the yellow pages of your telephone

directory. If you can persuade

a friend, or maybe two friends

to come in with you, it is pos-

ible to scarify a large area

of grass in a day and share

the cost.

If you can aerate the lawn

by running one of the various

spiking or slitting machines

over it once or twice this will

improve the turf considerably.

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acting nitrogenous fertilizer.

I have said, and many readers

have confirmed my view, that

one autumn fertilizer applica-

tion is often more valuable

than two spring dressings.

Continuing thoughts about

genera that have, after years of

concentrated effort, by the

breeders, produced a vast range

of beautiful garden plants, let

us consider briefly the genus

*Narcissus*. Over the years by

common usage the trumpet

varieties have come to be

popularly known as daffodils,

the hybrids, such as Rippling

Waters, Silver Chimes,

white and April Tears, pale

yellow, are charming. So too are

the hybrids of *N. cyclamineus*,

March Sunshine, February

Gard, Peeping Tom with an

inordinately long trumpet

and Jack Snipe white and

yellow.

Locally, the last three

are offered by Bloms as pre-

coated bulbs for Christmas

flowering indoors.

Turning to the real miniatures

little daffodils only three or

four inches high—we have the

yellow *N. bulbocodium*, the hoop

petticoat narcissus and my

favourite *N. minimus* (*N. aszu-*

*per*) a real miniature trumpet

per daffodil perfect in its shape.

I have had *N. minimus* growing

gently in an old stone sink

for the past 10 years and

greatly have we appreciated

their little flowers in February

and March.

But the choice is vast. Every-

one has to find his own favour-

ites. But this I will affirm—if

you fall for the fascination of

daffodils you will for ever be

adding to your collection. If

you are young enough you could

have great fun breeding new

varieties and, who knows, you

might produce a real break-

through.

Roy Hay

## Bridge

## Elementary tactics

I was recently privileged to make up a table with a small coterie of rubber players who exercised their skills not far from where the "Piddown man" was discovered. Their bridge was based on the methods of the 1930s; difficult to them was an ugly word although, like Charles Lamb's Sarah Battle, they believed in the rigour of the game and accompanied it with generous handshakes.

My friends expected me to provide them with some new ideas on deception, but my contribution was meagre since I had no post-mortem discussions. They had adopted a system of their own which they entitled "The Phony Club" and it was a relic, like the Piddown man's skull, of the Barton One Club which came into prominence in prehistoric times: dinner, evening Cribber, The Two Clubs, and every other artificial bidding system they had heard of.

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## Weekend

## SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

■ Now it can be sold to British residents—it being the world-wide best-selling design of the Rolex famous Oyster watches which withstand shocks, water and anything else the wearer cares to test them with. This top seller has, however, never been on sale in Britain because of the strict hallmarking laws which will not allow the sale of gold when involved in a design mixed with non-precious metals and this particularly favourite watch is a chic, effective and functional mixture of gold and steel.

You can see it here at last, at Mappin and Webb of 170 Regent Street, London (not at branches, I regret). There it is amid a display of all Rolex 1978 models, starting at around £170 which may briefly entertain those who like the coincidence of price and street number.

And you can buy the famous watch. You place your order in London with Mappin and Webb, who will forward it to their Paris branch, Number One Rue de la Paix, an address that must be the envy of every jeweller in the world. You will be invoiced from Paris and, since the watch may legally be sold in France, it can be yours with all the proper formalities taken care of. The stainless steel actually enhances the contrasting yellow gold, in my view; the gold runs like a central spine along the bracelet and forms the inner rim of the face. Steel is the outer rim and the edges of the bracelet, the design being aimed at durability and function as well as at chic.

This particular model has a special Jubilee bracelet with the familiar symbol. It is an ordinary enough design, with second-hand, the well-known Rolex Perpetual Date just showing the date clearly, and simple lines in lieu of figures. In some ways, nothing unexpected about it at all but, in others it gives you everything that a man or woman would want in a rough, accurate watch except the ultra-slim, petite beauty of so many modern timepieces, some of which bend over backwards to be anything but watches, to be bracelets of charm.

■ While we are watching it, let me introduce the Pulsar calculator watch, as modern as the Rolex is timeless—or is that an unfortunate word to use here? I am assured that Pulsar is the first "computer-calculator" wrist-watch to be shown in Britain and I believe them, despite all those hyphens. I certainly have not seen one here before. It is at Garrard, just down Regent Street from Mappin and Webb at Number 112. But do not feel you have to catch the next train to London because they can arrange all sorts of orders by post to anywhere and the watch will be in a number of other leading outlets by the end of this month—namely Boodle and Dunthorne and branches in the Liverpool/Chesire area, Olivant and Botsford of Manchester, Lanes of Glasgow and so forth.

I tried the watch and banded it back with some reluctance as I would have enjoyed playing with it for longer. The calculator is my kind, with a really positive action because I can get all sorts of idiot results on those needing only a light touch, almost a mere scanning with the fingers. Ever so slightly recessed, the digits and symbols have to be pressed with the tip of a pin (preferably the pen sold with the watch for which the top has a specially designed tip and the writing point is exposed only by turning the pen's slim barrel).

The six-digit calculator has everything it should below the needs of advanced mathematics which few would require on their wrists. The calculator is switched on by pressing the plus symbol and off merely by pressing for the time again. The time, naturally enough, is shown first and then, on pressing the push-bar again, the seconds, the date and the day, etc.

This digital watch has a plus of which I approve and which is on all too few watches. It has an in-built auto-command system which means that you do not necessarily have to push the bar to light up the window display of time, seconds, date etc. You can light up with

concealing a watch. It is all a matter of taste but I do like a watch to be a watch although pretty bracelets are very welcome for evening or formal wear.

The special Oyster is £729, which may prove a consolation when you go to the exhibition and find yourself studying a bracelet watch with 182 diamonds in the bracelet (17.7 carats) set off by 63 sapphires (9.65 carats) in a platinum setting at £44,557. A matching ring is more than £6,000. But it is a lovely exhibition. Open daily from 9.30 to 5.30.



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■ The latest Argos catalogue is about—Number 8. It is largely directed at Christmas gift buying although catering as always for home needs plus a whole new clutch of "firsts" for Argos—the new Prestige-Ewbank vacuum cleaner comes to Argos before going to other retailers and is selling at £33.75 (the recommended retail price, if anyone does sell it at that, will be about £44). There is also a great deal more of the flitter, like jewelry, toys either hard or cuddly and the Braun Micron shaver at £26.95. The current 56 branches are to be reinforced by nine new branches to be opened before Christmas and the aim is to reach 100 stores by Christmas 1980. Some still remember their bad start but thousands have obviously forgiven them. With a turnover of some £55m in the current year which represents a 104 per cent increase over 1976, they must be doing most things right, even if it is only price-cutting on well-proven merchandise. Head Office, if you want to know whether your town is on the list for a schedule opening, or ask where the nearest now stands, is Argos, Bushey House, High Street, Bushey, Herts (01-950 4055).

■ If I had discovered Pakapokets before the summer holidays I would have been highly popular with parents or guardians of young children on long drives. But try it as a Christmas gift for parents. It is an apron that ties to the back of the front seats of the car and it has five pockets of assorted sizes to hold toys, crayons, books and all the other paraphernalia that children need to have with them. In my family, where the children are older, there are always little things like the Airfix that must be kept away from brother, the sweets that would be squashed if sat on and other treasures—to say nothing of fishing rods that have to be unmuddled and ballpoint pens innumerable, and whatever is left of pocket money or the latest financial gift.

The Pakapoker obviates the child's twistings in its seat belt to reach things off the seat because the apron and pockets are right there, close to hand. The harness is easily strapped to the front seat and can soon be detached for emptying in the house and saving that little trail of oddments between the car and their final destination. They look nice, too, made of strong canvas in either red or blue. The bottom edge is about 15 inches wide and the apron narrows slightly to about a foot at the top end. Designed by a mother of three children with little room in the back of her family car, this really has been well thought out, down to the subdivisions for pens and pencils. It fits most cars, by press studs and straps and you can get small colour samples, but please to send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

In fact the designer does not ask for envelopes but since she is newly in business and has invested a good deal in building up a stock and buying fabric, I thought it might be a nice gesture.

The blue and red are brightish, rather familiar canvas colours and the finished product sells by post for £3.99 plus 26p postage/packing. Order from Sally Richards,

■ Liberty of Regent Street has a special display of treasures from China, covering mainly jewelry whether antique or modern.

The colours and forms are lovely, featuring jade, coral, freshwater pearls, agate, cornelian, tourmaline and so on. Wonderful hair ornaments and tiaras in seed pearls

light so that outlines of furniture and doors can be seen—for really large rooms one might need a couple but one is enough for most rooms.

Very useful on stairs and landings, comforting for the very young, the ill or the very old as well as for a good many people who may still fear the dark and who should not be ashamed of it. The running cost is negligible and the life of this tough plug is virtually indefinite although it is guaranteed for only one year. It should last even longer than many ordinary plugs and tests suggest at least 15 years. At present being sold by post direct from Clover Agencies Marketing, Earlywood Rise, Coronation Road, South Ascot, Berks, but coming into stores and shops shortly. The single plug is £1.45 but you can buy two for £2.45.

■ Tempt you to buy things you may never wear but will undoubtedly enjoy owning if you can afford them—prices start at around £2. Bangles and beads are from £6 and £20 respectively, while bangles are cheaper and include some huge beads up to two inches diameter which can be bought separately at around £10.

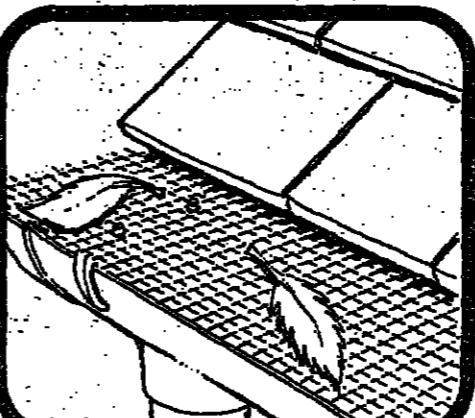


Hazeldene House, Chobham, Woking, Surrey GU24 8EE.

This seems a good point at which to remind one and all of *The Puffin Book of Car Games* by Douglas St. P. Barnard, selling at 50p per copy. It covers a whole range of games for the car or out of doors at the destination, from

simple "Did-you-see" varieties to three-legged races. I personally find bus stop billiards rather a favourite in towns and cities but blood-thirsty young like a variation on the noughts and crosses theme called lions and Christians. It is a book to use for parties, too, since it tells you

how to make fans from paper, frogs and helicopters from tied handkerchiefs, and is a reminder of many of the simple but exciting games we played before television. Edited by Kay Webb, whose knowledge of cars ensures that no game is dangerous to driver or passengers, this is a super little paper-back at most bookellers. Puffin's office address is Penguin Books, Bath Road, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. There is a Puffin Club for youngsters who like badges and a membership book, competitions, and lists of new publications.



■ Autumn is the time for blocked gutters and I do recommend the gutter grid for all half-round gutters. Rot-proof, fine-mesh netting keeps leaves and twigs out of the gutters and it sells in packs of 20, 40, or 60 feet with the suitable brackets. Very easy to fix and a distinct aid to general gutter maintenance. I would give one warning and that is that debris can collect on the guards themselves, thus preventing water from

running away where it should, but this is not difficult to deal with and it is a simple matter to brush off the matted stuff. It is certainly a lot quicker, simpler and less messy and smelly than gouging out moss and dirt from the channels of the gutters themselves. Use it on metal or plastic gutters and send for the leaflet from Coburg Brush Ltd, Brook House, North Brook Street, Newbury, Berks. Prices are £3.94, £7.66 and £11.06 for the three lengths.

Carriage clocks are on show at

Carrington, 130 Regent Street, London W1R 6HU.

Most date back to the end of the nineteenth century and will appeal to collectors of fine workmanship.

Prices are from £300 to £5,500 and the display

is open from 9 am to 5.30 pm daily, or from 9 am to 12.30 pm

on Saturdays until September 23.

■ I have always understood that whitefly is a result of dry conditions but this year the little pests have been worse than ever. Some people tell you that French marigolds are good for them but my experience is that

these little orange pom-poms are so good for whitefly that the drafted insects thrive and multiply. Another lady heard recommends ordinary household flykiller spray as killing both fly and eggs. It works, and I killed the whitefly but I am afraid too many leaves also perished. She was right about one thing—this kills the eggs as nothing else seems to be able to do and, when leaves grew again, no whitefly. But it is rather drastic.

In the Fison's Combat range I found my solution—literally, since you do have to mix the solution yourself which is rather annoying in these days of ready-mixed, although there is an aerosol version for those do not need to count the pence. I must say that it works well, too. You have to spray every seven days—another nuisance—but flies are held at bay. About 75p and £1.25 for the 100ml and 200ml packets or £1.25 for the aerosol which does vanish more quickly than mixtures made from even the smaller pack. I write, as one who has really run the gamut of whitefly

mirror and looking very demure as they recommend. Moet et Chandon, recommendations I heartily endorse. Pub mirrors sell for as little as £2 around some of the shops in my area and on the verge of the entry to the Kingston by-pass in Kingston Vale where they are peddled along with potatoes at £1.50

the bag (no, I have bought none so cannot tell you the weight of the bag). However, the fashion lingers on, it seems, despite the nasty prices some once had to pay for their mirrors so the Reject Kitchen Shops may well be doing many shoppers a service with Whitbread Trophy clocks, the dialpiece set atop a

foaming tankard. Or, should you prefer, the Shhh, you-know-who clock. Like them or not, there is nothing wrong at all with the prices at £9.95 each which is rather less than half the price I have seen elsewhere. They will also post them anywhere for £1.60 extra if you cannot get to the branches at Aylesbury, Bucks, Chesham, Rickmansworth 70692.

branches or by post—send for a leaflet. The bra-and-belt apron of "Man about the House", the egg racks, pine stuff, striped butchers' aprons and suchlike are all on sale but many of them at

really good prices, or having

minor imperfections. The

direct mail order line is

highly sophisticated insects as well as highly sophisticated insecticides.



George Hutchinson

# Grunwick's Mr Ward may turn out to be an expensive ally for the Tories

Mr Callaghan can feel reasonably pleased, and perhaps rather more than that, with the week's work in Blackpool. His speech to the TUC on Tuesday was well judged in both content and manner. He is entitled to take some personal credit for Wednesday's vote, which has accorded him greater union support in sustaining the Government's pay policy than might have been expected.

He thus has grounds for relief and reassurance. In terms of electoral prospects he may still be down: but he is not yet out—and that is what counts with Mr Callaghan. Those prospects, moreover, seem likely to improve a little in the immediate future.

Earlier in the summer I was suggesting that the decline in Labour's fortunes had at least been checked. The evidence has not yet led away, but has since become stronger if anything. Mr Callaghan undoubtedly deserves a change for the better. Of course, it may prove transient: but then it may not. Like all political leaders, he lives partly on hope, and would be lost without it. His hopes are now rising. Given a tolerably cooperative (I do not say trouble-free) Labour Party

conference, he will probably enter the next parliamentary session with renewed confidence, excessive—even extravagant—though that confidence may be.

As we all know, some people are by nature more optimistic than others. The Prime Minister is one of them. Although reported to be panicky on occasion (and irritable, too), there is no manifest strain of melancholy or pessimism in his make-up. To say this, however, is not to overlook the tendency to self-delusion and complacency that sometimes accompany an immature optimism.

In the character of Leonard James Callaghan there may indeed be a touch of both. One is certainly invited to think so by Mr Peter Jay's bizarre disclosure that his father-in-law

sees himself as another Moses, who will lead us all "in the direction of the Promised Land".

For the moment, however, we might as well acknowledge that Mr Callaghan is enjoying a bit of a lift. True, he has suffered the defection of Mr Paul Johnson, the polemicist and historian, who joined the Labour Party in 1953 and now denounces it. But no doubt he can bear the loss.

infamed as he must have been by Mr Johnson's personal invectives, among them the Baconian arrow "Nothing doth more hurt in a state than that cunning men pass for wise".

From all this, it is not to be deduced that the Opposition has cause for alarm. That would be going too far, and falling victim to premature fears which could serve only to confuse the Conservatives and undermine their collective will.

Nevertheless, there are several grounds for anxiety among the Tories. One is the protracted Grunwick affair, its origins, history and probable development.

However principled Mr George Ward and his associates may be, however "good" they "sound" in their stand, they are now entering a new phase of conflict with the trade union movement. Mr Ward and his more strident supporters, among them Mr John Corst, a Conservative MP, are popularly identified with the Tory interest. To the extent that they are so identified, the continuing tussle seems bound to damage the Conservative Party in the minds of innumerable trade

unionists and their families, many of whom (as we have seen in a succession of by-elections) were lately deserting their earlier allegiance and turning to the Tories.

As the member of the Shadow Cabinet responsible for industrial relations Mr James Prior has worked thoughtful and well to restore the Conservative reputation among trade unionists and their leaders. The reverberations of the Wretched Grunwick dispute are now undoing much of his work. However wrong or unjust it may seem, the Conservative Party will pay a price. Electorally, George Ward may prove to have been a very expensive ally—if ally is the word. His principles may be immaculate; his practice, as Lord Scarman has suggested, is open to doubt in an imperfect work.

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We can all accept that the majority of JPs deserve every

respect for their work on the bench (and otherwise). The exceptions are rare—but they do exist. That is my answer to Dr Bailey of Oxford, who in a letter to *The Times* this week, asks why I suggested that some are barely, if at all, respectable. If he were to consult a range of good magistrates he might find them surprisingly frank about the weaker brethren occasionally to be found in their ranks.

Dr Bailey would no doubt be astounded if he heard of a stipendiary magistrate—or a recorder or High Court judge being charged with a serious offence. Their calibre—the personal as well as professional reputation that determined their selection—is such as to make the thought quite fanciful and virtually to exclude the possibility.

Mr was my comment directed, as Dr Bailey imposed, towards "the latest JPs to be appointed". He is equally interested in suggesting that I have some objection to a "whole social class composition of the magistracy", as he puts it. I have none whatever, but merely reason: good magistrates can be found in every community; there is no need to appoint bad ones.

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## Is British best? And is the price of butter all we care about?

The obsession of the West in general, and Britain in particular, with economic and consumer issues is in danger of obscuring political and human considerations which deserve greater emphasis. This is one of the reluctant conclusions with which Miro Radojicic, the first Yugoslav foreign correspondent to work in London and the United States after the Second World War, is returning to the Belgrade headquarters of Yugoslavia's oldest newspaper, *Politika*, after some 20 years in London, Washington and New York.

Mr Radojicic, who is 54, is an engaging fellow who looks like the film star Robert Mitchum, but talks a great deal more, and who has been both a league football player (in his native Sarajevo) and a chess master. He is a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, but this has not blinded him

either to the virtues of the West or the weaknesses of his own country, of whose independence he is intensely proud.

There is something paradoxical about a Marxist criticizing the non-Marxist West for paying excessive regard to economic matters. But as Mr Radojicic sees it, there is an excessive tendency in the West to express almost everything in terms of figures, percentages, the standard of living and consumer considerations.

"Thus in a global context, the human factor is often neglected, and the West as a whole often fails to anticipate inevitable changes—and finds itself swimming against the tide of history and backing the wrong side", he says, citing United States policy in Vietnam and Latin America as cases in point. "To what you

call the third world, the West thus appears to have no feelings, only calculations.

Good diplomacy would never make that mistake; still less would statesmanship, which is so obviously lacking.

This is not to say that some of these weaknesses do not exist in the East, but in the West they are more visible, and certainly more openly discussed."

Mr Radojicic leaves England with deep respect for the constancy and maturity of the British people, and their respect for the individual. But he does wonder sometimes whether they have not switched from over-large undesirably narrow horizons, in which once again economic matters bulk too large.

"Your entry to the EEC was received on the Continent as a big political decision, and there were some great expecta-

tions. Yet here one still gets the impression that the only things that matter are issues like the price of butter. To hell with butter!

Let us think of something more stimulating.

"You seem too obsessed with yourselves and with your standard of living, although you know better than most that we don't live by bread alone." As a Yugoslav who will always remember Britain's "finest hour" when Hitler was overrunning Europe, he wonders whether the decisions of 1939 could have emerged from today's frame of mind.

While admiring British tolerance—particularly at the intellectual level—he feels that in practice, the British often assume that their way is best, and in some of their attitudes are unnecessarily rigid.

This applies, he believes, to the British view of communism

in Eastern Europe. This is still presented as some kind of conspiracy. There is too much "labelling" and stereotyping in the British press, which encourages rigidity and a "holier than thou" attitude.

The Yugoslavs, who embarked on their own struggle against the hegemony of the Kremlin almost 30 years ago, believe that every country has its own ways, and brings its own character, traditions, dreams, even its own climate to its own form of government.

Mr Radojicic said he saw "Eurocommunism" as in essence a struggle for independence that independence for which Yugoslavia had struggled against the Communists, and which was now her greatest pride, and her greatest asset.

Roger Berthoud

## Healing the wounds between Germans and Jews

On September 10, 1952, an agreement was signed in Luxembourg between the German Federal Republic and Israel and Diaspora Jewry. The German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, signed for Germany, and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, and Dr Nahum Goldmann signed for Israel and Diaspora Jewry respectively. It is safe to say, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of this little-publicized agreement, that it has changed the course of post-war Europe—indeed world-history. And its impact will be felt for generations to come.

There is a Hebrew expression, *Bikha Lachorot*, which means a lament for generations. Traditionally, it has always been applied to the destruction of the First and Second Temple. But since 1945 it has also been applied to the Jewish catastrophe in Europe. The abyss between the Germans and the Jews thus seemed incapable of being bridged, at least not in our century.

Could such wrong-doing ever be forgotten? Could such enormous crimes ever be consigned to the dead pages of history? Could the open, gaping wound ever be healed? Could Purah, the Hebrew Angel of Forgiveness, ever make Jews forget the 1933-1945 years?

At the same time, the German Chancellor in 1952, the year of the Luxembourg Agreement, was Konrad Adenauer and not Adolf Hitler. The Germans seemed to be genuinely turning over a new page in their history. Among some Jews there was the cynical argument that "the murderers must not be permitted to get away with the lot".

The Germans knew very well—another cynical argument on their side—that they could not simply regain their place in the family of civilized nations merely because Hitler was dead.

The Germans knew they could not regain their place among civilized nations just because Hitler was dead

the benefit of Diaspora Jewry was the claims conference, an association of 23 Jewish organizations comprising virtually all the Jews living outside Israel. Perhaps even more important, the German Federal Republic undertook to pass a law to provide for indemnification to individual victims of the Nazis. All material losses were to be made good and cases of doubt were to be passed on to the courts for a final judgment. Material losses covered loss of industrial and business enterprises, loss of professional status, loss of earning power, injury to health.

By the end of 1976, the total payout by the German Federal Republic to individual victims of Nazism reached the staggering sum of 50,000 million DM. Experts on both sides have worked out that by the end of this century—when no more victims are expected to be among the living, by the nature of things—the final sum paid out in individual compensation will have reached 85,000 million DM. This sum plus the payments to Israel and Diaspora Jewry will bring the total figure up to some 90,000 million DM.

This cannot, of course, compensate for the loss of six million lives, among them one million children under the age of 12. Nor can it compensate for the indescribable agonies of places like Auschwitz or Belsen. This was clearly understood by both sides.

Nevertheless, the Luxembourg Agreement has opened a new era in German-Jewish relations. The federal

indemnification law was carried out faithfully, and had a series of amendments and extensions added to it after 1956, the last one as late as 1966. The Israeli merchant navy was built up with indemnification money. Several modern power stations in Israel, a new rail network and a new telephone system were also paid for by this fund. The German Federal Republic, in turn, gained a profitable market for its industry which did not stop with the end of indemnification.

The Luxembourg agreement eventually led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GFR and Israel, and finally to the beginning of reconciliation. Today you will find German boys and girls spending holidays in kibbutzim. West Germany and Israel have schools and scientific exchanges. There is a constant traffic of tourists both ways. German Jews in Israel and, elsewhere, read Goethe and listen to Wagner without a sense of guilt.

A permanent rift between Germany and the Jewish people would have poisoned the whole Western world. Apart from Israel, firmly embedded in the West, of course, there are some six million Jews in the United States and about another four million in the rest of the West. This is why the Western nations were so anxious at the time for the Luxembourg agreement to materialize.

But it will take a few more generations before the guilt complex on one side and the bitterness and wrath on the other have died down. And there are the stark monuments to the former sites of Belsen, Dachau and the rest of the camps to remind us of what happened. Those are now places of pilgrimage, and not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Belgians and Norwegians, Russians and Poles.

At Yad Vashem, the shrine in Jerusalem which commemorates the holocaust, there is a poem carved in the stone: It is by Abraham Shlonsky, the greatest Hebrew poet of our generation (1900-73). The first four lines of this shattering poem read (in the translation of the present writer approved by the poet in his lifetime):

My eyes have seen desolation And heaped anguish upon my heart: My goodness begged and urged But the infinite horror forbade

Yet, a new start has been made.

S. J. Goldsmith

Tony Martin hopes that London audiences have memories as long as his wife's legs. The man who in the 1940s sang *Tenement Symphony* to families listening in their air-raid shelters is starring next week at the London Palladium in a double act with his wife, Cyd Charisse.

They were married 29 years ago, immediately before Mr Martin topped the bill at the very same theatre and just a

few years before Miss Charisse was to become world famous as dancing partner of Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly, and the owner of a pair of legs insured for \$10m.

"What Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly had was simply talent", Miss Charisse said as she prepared for her Palladium stint.

They were married 29 years ago, immediately before Mr Martin topped the bill at the very same theatre and just a

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They were married 29



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837-1234.

## NEW YORK SEEKS A NEW LEAD

With so many candidates for the Democratic nomination, the primary election in New York on Wednesday was a confusing one which was viewed by much of the electorate with cynicism. But the results lead to a clear conclusion: that New Yorkers are looking for competent men from the centre of the political spectrum to help them recover from the mismanagement of the past. The two people who came out at the head of the Democratic poll, Mr Koch and Mr Cuomo, are both relatively unknown figures. But they are both, in their different ways, seen as sound and capable men, and it was presumably this which enabled them to pull ahead of the original front-runners, Mr Beame, the outgoing mayor, and Mr Abzug. They will now compete against each other in the run-off election on September 19 and the winner will have a good chance of being elected mayor in the election proper in November.

For Mr Beame, the result was a bitter one. It was the first time for many years that an incumbent mayor has failed in an attempt to win a second term. Yet, in the circumstances, it was surprising that he had as good a chance as he did. He had to bear a considerable share of the responsibility for getting New York into its financial troubles; and when they came to a head in 1975 he was manifestly incapable of dealing with them. People's memories are short as they are it took last month's report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, with its sharp criticism of Mr Beame's role to remind them of his shortcomings.

New Yorkers are already the most highly taxed people in the United States. Any further in-

crease in taxes is likely to be counter-productive since it will simply accelerate the exodus of companies and middle-class people, and so reduce the amount of tax the city receives. So something has to be done to make the bureaucratic machinery more efficient. The trouble is that though this is widely agreed to be desirable any reforming mayor is bound to have a stiff battle against the entrenched bureaucrats and the municipal employees' unions in general. These unions have proved themselves a powerful force over the past few years, though public opinion is beginning to turn against them.

Many of the abuses are so striking that it seems hard to believe that they can continue. For example, the city pays about one million dollars in uniform allowances to employees who do not have to wear uniforms and some policemen receive special holiday pay for working on holidays when they do not work on holidays. The list of such fringe benefits is a long one, as a result of union pressures over the years, and this means that the city's wages bill is much higher than it need be.

What New York would like, and in many ways deserves, is greater assistance from Washington, particularly towards unemployment payments for the poorer groups. Mr Beame made a point of declaring himself for Mr Carter early in last year's presidential election in the hope that he would be rewarded in this way, but has so far been disappointed. Presumably his successor will stand a better chance if he shows himself more prepared to take things in hand.

## THE PROBLEMS OF LIVING HIGH

The prospect of living in a high-rise flat is often seen nowadays as one of the perils of urban life and it is no longer the practice for local authorities to build them. Indeed, it is possible that the fashion may have swung just as far against them; many luxury apartments are in tower blocks in British cities, as in those of many other countries, so not everybody can be repelled by the thought of living in so many stories up. In any case, so many multi-storey blocks have been built and they form such an important part of the municipal housing stock in many cities that a good number of people will have to live in them for years to come. The key question is therefore how best to use those that we have, while avoiding building any more.

A report by a social science worker, Miss Pearl Jephcott, now released by Birmingham's housing department puts the complaints in perspective, while making a number of useful suggestions. Not all the families in her survey were dissatisfied with their housing, though she goes on to say that nonetheless the most common reaction of wives was a strong wish to get out especially if they had young children. That is the rub of the matter. It is for young children that high-rise flats are particularly unsuitable.

and the tragic deaths of Mrs Hibberd and her son have drawn public attention once again to the distress that can be suffered by families in such conditions. The report points out that the fashion may have swung just as far against them; many luxury apartments are in tower blocks in British cities, as in those of many other countries, so not everybody can be repelled by the thought of living in so many stories up. In any case, so many multi-storey blocks have been built and they form such an important part of the municipal housing stock in many cities that a good number of people will have to live in them for years to come. The key question is therefore how best to use those that we have, while avoiding building any more.

But it is easier to set out such an order of priorities than to apply it. People cannot be, and should not be, moved about from one home to another at what would often seem to be the whim of a local authority housing department. The families without young children who will be able to obtain municipal housing of any kind will for the most part be those whose fam-

lies have grown up and moved out. Those are the families who ought, according to this policy, to have been living on the ground, as it were, and who cannot simply be switched from their existing homes without their agreement—which may well not be forthcoming. The task becomes much simpler, however, for those authorities that have redevelopment schemes: these do offer scope for more rational allocation of housing according to changing family circumstances without infringing personal rights and dignity.

In general councils ought to pay more sensitive attention to particular social needs in allocating their property than many of them now do, and especially to take every opportunity to move their tenants to more appropriate accommodation. But no matter how enlightened their management, there will be people living in a high-rise flat for whom this is not suitable. Yet even for them conditions can be made much better by providing a caretaker, play facilities and other forms of help which together can be of considerable value. The worst failing of all is for a council and the people living there to become resigned about conditions in any tower block.

## Prophets of doom

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Huddersfield and Stainbridge (Conservative)

Sir, Much as I dislike to disagree with a General I feel I must take issue with Sir Horatio Murray's letter (August 31). It seems to contain several flaws in its argument and historical parallels do not support it.

The violence and rioting today is not new, it exists both within

for a long time but often between

babies ("muggers") and old people

or women unable to defend themselves. In addition, there is pick

pocketing, damage to property,

looting of shops, drunkenness, etc.

As for our English history, neither the Wars of the Roses nor the Civil War were light-hearted affairs. The aristocracy nearly

destroyed itself in the Wars of the Roses and ordinary people suffered horribly in both conflicts. Of course

the heroic robustness of our people, but I fear the General has let his enthusiasm run away with him, in viewing our old wars and

struggles with such rose-coloured spectacles.

If only England could remain true to itself! The vast coloured

immigrant population we have

allowed to enter this country has

introduced a new factor in our

history, entirely without parallel.

I agree with the General that our

fallen countrymen are the salt of the earth, but they are sometimes

deceived by our enemies and led

astray—as we see so often in the

trade unions. The price of liberty

is eternal vigilance and I believe

Lord Chalfont is quite right to warn

us about the cords of our enemies

without and within.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN STOKES, House of Commons, August 31.

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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

If an employee can pay up to 20 to 30 per cent of his salary (including his employer's contribution) to provide for his retirement pension, why is the self-employed person limited to a miserly contribution of no more than 15 per cent of his earnings when he wants to fund his retirement?

True, many of those who were self-employed have formed their own companies. One advantage is that a company can provide a pension of up to two thirds of final earnings for directors and employees—with the cost counting as a tax deductible expense of the business.

For professionals and other reasons, there are many more self-employed who cannot take that course. For them, there is the limit on contributions, which is now 15 per cent of relevant earnings, subject to an overall maximum of £3,000.

In these inflationary days—when contributions to occupational pension schemes by employers and employees have been running at high levels—the chances of 15 per cent contributions providing a reasonable pension at retirement are remote.

## Earnings peak

This year, the overall limit was increased from £2,250 to £3,000—which simply helped those earning in excess of £15,000. Those born in 1914 or 1915 can now contribute 18 per cent or £3,600, with the position improving with age—to 30 per cent or £6,000 for anyone born in 1907 or earlier.

But why is it only the elderly who are allowed these higher figures? A fair number of self-employed people reach an earnings peak and drop back afterwards. They need to be able to make worthwhile provision for the future when their earnings are at their highest, and not when they are in their mid-sixties or even older.

The 15 per cent limit hinders those self-employed who genuinely want to make their own independent provision for the future. And as the Government is unable to find a suitable method of bringing them into the new state earnings related scheme, which begins next April, the need for more realistic treatment of pension plans for the self-employed is all the greater.

## Round-up

## Giro's bureau de change

Now that the autumn winds are just beginning to chill London's hordes of summer tourists, National Giro is making a play for the burgeoning currency exchange business. It opens its first bureau de change next Monday at the Trafalgar Square Post Office.

Never mind, the tourists will probably be back again next summer.

Meanwhile, National Giro's bureau will be offering the usual exchange facilities, opening from nine in the morning to nine-thirty at night.

Giro has been expanding its consumed frontiers over the past two years—with personal loans, guarantee cards and so on. But it may run up against some competition in its latest venture. Barclays Bank has recently opened an exchange facility in Oxford Street and plans a string of bureaux in the near future. National Giro is for the moment taking a cautious line about extending the idea.

duced from 9 per cent to 7½ per cent (the higher level was fixed last October), on deposits used for payment of tax, and from 6 per cent to 5 per cent on deposits withdrawn for cash.

Even after the cut in rates, however, the return compares favourably with the 4 per cent available on clearing bank deposits. Certificates of Tax Deposits, operated by the Inland Revenue, are available to tax payers, individual or corporate, against tax (excluding that paid through PAYE).

The Scottish Amicable has announced improvements in its Home Purchase Policy from the beginning of this month. The mortgage alteration option enables the term of an endowment policy to be extended to suit the length of a new mortgage. The rate of bonus assumed is to go up from £3.25 per cent to £3.40 per cent.

Schlesinger's Extra Income Trust is also on offer this weekend. Launched in April this year, with a lower minimum initial investment than is the rule with the other Schlesinger unit trusts, it offers quarterly payment of income.

Rates of interest payable on new Certificates of Tax Deposits were reduced this week, after the sharp fall in interest rates over the past few months. Rates have been re-

## Unit trusts

## Why the small investor is wary

There's something remarkably curious about this bull market we now find ourselves in. Seasoned unit trust funds are all asking the same question: who is the great throng of unit-holders who in the past have excitedly bought at or near the top of the market?

One of the most notable features of the bull market of 1968-69, the greatest since the war, was the speed of investors who flooded into unit trusts between November, 1968, and February, 1969, when the market peaked. The lemming-like rush of new unit-holders was almost as noticeable a characteristic of the next bull market of 1972.

But there is no evidence that the pattern will be repeated this time. We're certainly not getting that type of investor, yet', says Mr Edgar Palamountain, managing director of M & G Securities and chairman of the Unit Trust Association.

It is a view which is confirmed by the overall sales figures for the industry and, as far as the future is concerned by the instinct of men who have been concerned with unit trusts for a long time, like Mr David Maitland, S & P's managing director, and Mr Tim Simon, chairman of Target.

In the four months straddling the end of 1968 and the beginning of 1969 sales averaged nearly £38m a month. True, they had been increasing throughout 1968, but it was only in the year before that the industry began to achieve sales in double figures (in terms of millions, that is).

The gross monthly average in the key months of April to July in 1972, when the market was approaching—and starting to decline from its peak, was £43.5m—compared with an average of only £28.5m in the preceding four months.

This year unit trust gross sales were fairly consistently around the £25m mark in the first six months of the year, rising to only £34.6m in July and not expected to be significantly higher in August.

The take-off in sales which historically has accompanied a bull market is in there, and if one adjusts for inflation, the levels of gross sales in this bull market have little relation to those of the two earlier periods.

There are obvious reasons why unit trust sales are not in the same league as in the previous bull markets. One is, quite simply, that not as much money is being spent on marketing units. The managers just have less money to spend.

Also, what marketing there is

has a shape very different from what it was in the past.

Do you remember a few years ago opening your paper, particularly your weekend paper, and becoming submerged in a sea of unit trust advertisements? The days of the big block advertisements are very much in the past, although individual groups will take advantage of opportunities to use newspaper advertising at appropriate moments and some increase can be expected.

Direct mail "shots" to existing unit-holders are a popular and profitable form of promotion, but in the main the unit trust groups now tend to confine their marketing techniques to wooing the professional money manager, be he insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant. It is a ploy which is directly affecting both the industry's sales pattern and its average unit-holder.

Another factor which has clearly hindered the unit trust industry from getting up a head of steam is the very speed at which the share market has risen. The rate of increase—do not forget that the FT Industrial Ordinary share index was only 360 at the beginning of the year compared with the heights of 540 it touched earlier this week—has, as Mr Maitland says, "taken everyone by surprise".

The up market investor often relies upon his professional adviser, which is not to say such men are brilliant investment advisers, but there is at least a likelihood that their clients will be in the market a little earlier in the cycle than a lay investor suddenly lured by the prospect of making money out of stocks and shares.

The corollary of relying upon professional advisers for sales is that they also advise clients about selling. Much of the industry's new sales represent the unit element in managed and equity bond port-

folios and there is little doubt that most brokers promote an active investment policy for bondholders.

So for the first time in a bull market the management groups are reporting a strong two-way business—and turnover is as good for their profits as it is for the brokers.

Let there be no mistake, the disappearance of the small-time client may be genuinely reflected by most unit trust managers, but his absence in great droves at the height of the bull market is not. The unit trust industry came under much criticism in both 1968-69 and 1972 for its attempts to woo the small investor at what turned out to be very much the wrong time. (It is after all better to buy when the market is low, not high.)

And after the criticism came

the defection. All the evidence suggests that unit-holders who acquired units in those great buying orgies very quickly became disillusioned and sold as soon as they could. This not merely handicapped the industry's long-term growth aspirations but involved it in a great deal of ill-will, not all of which has evaporated, among disillusioned investors.

Margaret Stone

## Working abroad

## Not what you do but the time you spend doing it...

Mr Healey's promised tax relief incentive to the people at the sharp end of the export drive will be received with equal relish by those who spearhead our imports, too.

What matters to the Inland Revenue is the number of days spent performing duties abroad rather than the ethics or economic efficiency of what's being done. The Finance Act 1977 makes no changes to the basic rules of taxation, including those I outlined last week. The legislation it contains refers only to those who are resident here for tax purposes, but whose duties include an extensive number of days spent abroad.

Three categories of United Kingdom-based employees are covered by the new legislation—those who spend the major part of their working year abroad, those whose duties take them out of the country for a minimum of 30 days, but less than 365 days, and others, who although they work here most of the time, have separate foreign employment contracts the duties of which are performed outside the United Kingdom.

■ 365 day test: In order to qualify for a 100 per cent deduction, employees must have performed duties overseas within a "qualifying period" which consists of at least 365 days. The qualifying period is made up either entirely of days of absence from the United Kingdom or a period which includes days of absence and intervening days spent in the United Kingdom.

The proviso is that the intervening days should not consist of more than 60 consecutive days here and, for the period being considered for the deduction, the intervening days do not exceed one sixth of the period.

■ 25 per cent deduction: Any one who cannot pass the 365 days test, but who spends at least 30 qualifying days performing duties abroad or indeed travelling to perform these duties can expect to qualify for a 25 per cent deduction of his overseas earnings. As in the 365 days test, a "day" of which is spent outside the United Kingdom.

If I leave the United Kingdom at 9 pm on Monday and fly to Amsterdam where I work all day Tuesday returning at 11.15 pm on Wednesday I will have "clocked up" only two qualifying days of absence. If, on the other hand, I stay in Holland on Wednesday night and catch the first plane back on Thursday morning I will have added another day to the qualifying total.

■ Foreign contracts of employment: Many people, normally working in the United Kingdom, also have specific contracts of employment with foreign-based companies the duties of which are carried out abroad. The overseas emoluments will qualify for a 25 per cent deduction without the 30 day test having to be applied.

If that sounds too good to be true, then remember that the duties must demonstrably be performed under a separate foreign employment contract and be not merely an extension of the United Kingdom duties. Furthermore, the foreign country may require both its tax and social security contributions to be paid.

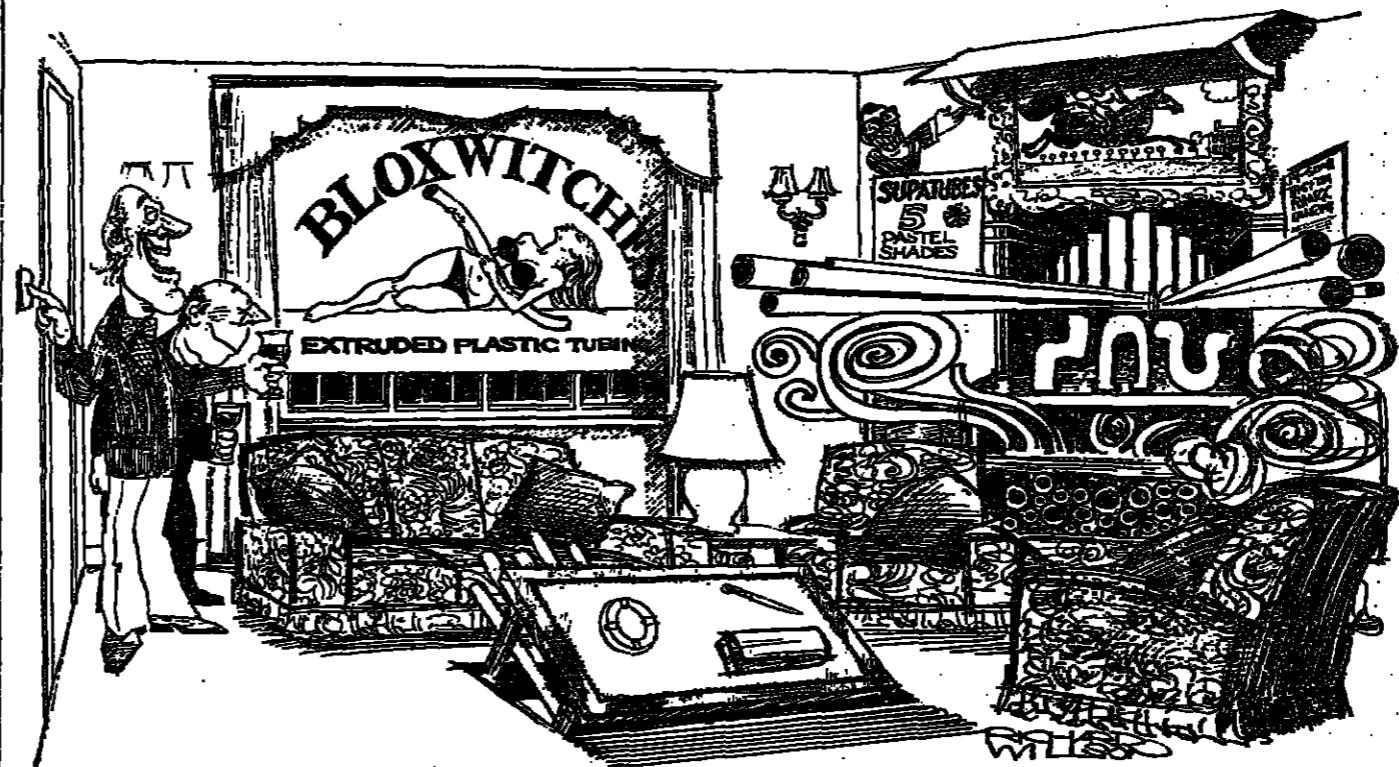
All in all the new rules are fair. How they are going to work in practice is a matter of conjecture. With the vast majority of us being taxed under the PAYE system, employers are not going to have an easy task.

The Inland Revenue has already indicated some guidelines to employers. They can apply the deduction to qualifying emoluments where it is patently obvious that it has been earned. But the employee, as always, will be mainly responsible for ensuring that he gets the relief that is due.

Harry Brown

The writer of this series is also the author of *Working Abroad*, published by Findex Ltd. (66.50).

## Taxation



"...and, of course, if the taxman arrives it converts instantly into a showroom."

## When the flat's thrown in with the job

Compared with the many Finance Acts that have gone before it the 1977 model, which received the Royal Assent on July 29, is relatively short. Nonetheless, it contains some important provisions, one of which concerns living accommodation provided to employees over a longer period.

It is useful to take a quick look at the historical backdrop in order to appreciate what it is all about. Before 1948 only if it was convertible into cash. So far as living accommodation was concerned this depended on whether the employee's occupation was "beneficial" or "representative". The latter escaped tax but not the former as the courts took the view that a beneficial occupier could let the property and hence tax it as it was convertible into cash.

It would take too long to detail all the circumstances in which an employee would be deemed to be a representative occupier, but to give some idea of the principles it was essential for example that the employer was the occupier for rating purposes, and that the employer required the employee to reside on the premises in order to carry out the work of his/her office.

The value of the accommodation is equivalent to its "annual value" which is "the rent which might reasonably be expected to be obtained on a letting from year to year if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes and if the landlord undertook to bear the costs of the repairs and insurance, and the expenses of maintaining the subject of the valuation in a state to command that rent".

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The Government made a first attack on this popular tax avoidance in 1948 by bringing into the tax net accommodation provided for directors and higher-paid employees (at that time £2,000 pa) and in 1963 enlarged the provisions to catch all employees, whatever their level of earnings. The problem was that the draftsman did not get the wording quite right and consequently too many fish

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## Are you the hostess with the mostest for your au pair?

Are you living in a sea of nannies? Do you "hate" the due under the carpet every two weeks ago readers have expressed interest in other kinds of "living-in" help. This week we look at au pairs and mother's helps and maids.

If so, you are probably the type of person who, while not officially counted as part of the five or six they are expected to work each day.

Most people, once they have established a working relationship with their au pair come to a sensible arrangement over this. If the au pair is staying at home in the evening anyway, it can hardly be construed as a "working period".

There are nannies at pairs, but they are an exotic commodity, used to look after kids, who should be at least 17 years old and traditionally come from Northern Europe. In these the au pair is a student who wishes to learn the language in a family environment and who is prepared to "work her passage" in order to do so.

In practice, employers, or "hostesses", as the Home Office, which supervises au pairs working in the United Kingdom, likes to term them, are often keen on the labour rather than the learning aspects of the arrangement.

How much does an au pair cost and what exactly should she be expected to do? An au pair is not a worker, so she should be given a work permit to enter the United Kingdom. When she does, need is a letter of invitation confirming her status to show immigration officers at the port of entry. If her guest family has a foreign name, she may have difficulties in persuading the authorities that she is a genuine au pair, coming to learn the language, rather than a source of cheap labour and a way around immigration controls.

The Home Office issues a little leaflet for employers and their visitors. An Au Pair in Britain, giving a resume of what the relationship ought to be. It is somewhat out of date (the present one was compiled in 1975) and gives misleading guidance on how much money the au pair can expect.

Current rates of "pocket money" are between £8 and £12 per week; somewhat more than the £5 to £7 indicated in the leaflet. Suggested working hours are five or six a day, with either the morning or afternoon free for English lessons.

During working hours the au pair may reasonably be expected to look after the children and help out with shopping, cleaning and general tidying up.

The essence of the relationship, in theory, is that she is not a servant, but a guest, in the household. After a lot of bad publicity about the use (or rather the abuse) of the au pair system the Home Office is now more inclined to investigate cases where its suspicion is aroused.

A number of overseas countries have taken up the cause of nationals who have come as "au pairs" and ended up as slaves working round the clock. There is even an officially designated "au pair day" on October 27.

A great many families see the main advantage of an au pair in the ease of baby-sitting arrangements but are unaware that the Home Office, the three or four hours when mum and dad are away.

Margaret Drummond

## Investor's week

# The market presses ahead

On a level of business rarely seen since the market started to pull away from its nadir in January 1975, the FT ordinary share index came within a touch of reaching its highest ever point this week.

With big and small investors alike taking an increasingly optimistic view of the economy and paying only marginal attention to the potentially hazardous TUC conference, the "inflation" theory, for long propounded by the analysts, provides the main talking point in investment circles.

In essence, the argument is that when the index touches the 543.65 peak set in May 1972, it will only be worth half that amount in real terms when set against inflation over the last five and a half years. Or, as one stockbroker put it more succinctly this week: "What else can you buy at 1972 prices?"

Since the present bull market started more than two and a half years ago shares prices have moved uncertainly for long periods, but there have been two patches of spectacular growth. The first came in the first six months of 1975, when the index doubled in value. The second and more sustained period started at the beginning of this year and has been most pronounced in the last six weeks since the pound was freed from the dollar.

In fact, this week's trade, which saw the FT index rise 22.6 points to 530.1, with daily

bargains worth more than £150m, is the near culmination of a remarkable turn-round in

the market's fortunes since that surprising currency move at the end of July.

At that point many dealers, after several months of stagnation, were convinced that the failure to agree another round of pay restraint with the unions meant the end of the bull market. A fall in the index to 250 was widely expected and some were even predicting that the levels of early 1975 would again be seen.

But those pessimists had reckoned without the strength of sterling after the Bank's move and the attraction that this would prove to foreign funds. Since July the index has gained the best part of 100 points—more than 20 per cent of its present level—at a pace not seen since the early part of 1975.

The halving of interest rates since the crisis levels of last autumn has also played a deci-

## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

### Rises

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Change	Comment
185p	95p	Brown Shipley	35p to 185p	Strong sector interest rates
278p	92p	Chesterfield	33p to 275p	Figs and dividend hopes
312p	104p	Costain	46p to 312p	Figs and dividend hopes
495p	160p	Deca "A"	95p to 495p	Bullish figures
196p	55p	Phoenix Timber	7p to 195p	Bid hopes after Pentos sale

### Falls

148p	48p	Bejam	7p to 136p	Technical reaction
177p	75p	Bulmer HP	17p to 151p	Lay-offs and investment delay
103p	44p	Carpets Int	8p to 57p	Dividend cut
318p	58p	Oil Exploration	7p to 312p	Profit taking
397p	158p	Ayer Hitain	45p to 275p	Metal price

### Dividends

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Losses wiped out on MLR cut

Though widely rumoured the half-point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate consolidated the work begun earlier by bear closers and bargain hunters at the lower levels.

Dealers reported a good two-way trade after the early continuation of Thursday's nervous profit-taking though some said the smaller investor remained a seller for most of the day.

The FT Index was 6.1 down at 10 am but by 3 pm had rallied to a virtually all-square position. A little late interest purchase prices ahead thereafter and by the close the index was 1.1 better at 530.1, a net gain of 2.2 over what has been an eventful week.

There was a more pronounced reaction to the interest rate cut from the gilt-edged market,

little changed.

The industrial leaders closed in a narrowly mixed range. One of the weakest spots was to be found in E&T Industries, down 4p to 295p, but more typical were tuppenny gains from Eechem at 630p, Courtaulds 128p, Glaxo 645p and ICI at 428p.

A particularly strong spot was Lucas, better by 4p to 332p, but the annual meeting of Ilda last left the shares unmoved at 405p.

Widespread talk of a stake changing hands brought some trading speculative interest in British Frasers, which gained 15p to the good at 157p. Seats rose 5p to 54p in sympathy.

Rejection of the Kheem terms gave a boost to Redcar Glaz., up no less than 42p to 265p, while favourable comment and further takeover speculation boosted Beattock Clark 26p to 163p. Another talked of in a takeover context was Phoenix Timber which gained 7p to 195p with Royco mentioned as a possible suitor.

After news that Warren Holdings had sold its stage OC Summers were raised 7p to 52p. A takeover battle was rumoured. A favourable brokers circular and more takeover talk helped Furness Withy to gain 12p to 312p but falling commodity prices hit S & W Bersford to the tune of 4p to 197p. Further reflection on figures lowered Cadbury Schweppes 11p to 55p.

Good news from mining included Goode Durrant, rising 10p to 175p after a loss. Youghal Carpets which shed 4p to 52p after its reduced dividend and Metalrax which ended at an unmoved 30p.

In the mining sector figures helped Western Mining to go ahead 9p to 109p. The prospect of having to lower their base rates next week made for a subdued showing from the banks where Lloyds at 255p and Midland 345p were unchanged and National Westminster 260p and Barclays 310p shed 3p and 2p respectively.

Ahead of figures BSR

climbed 5p to 148p but HP Bulmer continued to react to the profits warning and lay-offs, losing another 8p to 151p.

The threat of a nationwide bread strike left the millers in subdued mood with RHM at 50p and Spillers at 36p.

Equity turnover on September 8 was £176.5m (32,848 bargains). According to Exchange

There has been a lively two-way trade in nFlight Refuelling this week with speculators convinced that Racal, which has nearly 10 per cent, will soon move. The shares started the week at 97p, quickly moved to 108p, but then fell back to close last night at 103p on profit taking.

Telegraph active stocks yesterday were ICI, House of Fraser, BAT Dfd, Tubes new, Glaxo, Barclays, Shell, Rank, Reed, GKN, BAT Ind, HP Bulmer, Youghal Carpets, Bowater, Beattock Clark, Redcar and Empire Holdings.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Earnings £m	Div per share	Pay date	Year's total
Brackells Mines (F) (1) (2)	22.4(10.7)	8.1(1.53)	12c(10)	—	25k(1.05)
City & Com. In (1)	3.3(3.1)	0.50B(0.11B)	—	—	—
Goode Durrant (1)	0.03(0.05)	—	0.78(0.70)	7.10	1.15(1.6)
Highcroft Inv (1)	23.4A (13.6A)	—	7.57(7.5)	18.11	2.01(2.0)
Higgin & Low (1)	—	—	22c(12c)	—	34c(32c)
Keweenaw Mine (F) (1)	0.12(1.10)	—	1.65(1.15)	17.10	1.65(1.5)
Macfarlane Gld Min (F) (1)	0.30(0.21)	2.33(1.58)	1.81(1.65)	30.10	3.0c(2.0)
Metalarax Holdings (1) 4.6(3.1)	0.58(0.31)	0.44(0.40)	28.10	—	1.01(1.0)
Metalarax Holdings (1)	0.11(0.05)	—	0.87(0.87)	—	0.87(0.87)
Proctor (OC) (1) 1.6(2.4)	0.001B(0.12B)	—	NH(NH)	—	—
Redcar Glaz. (1) 1.3(1.1)	0.03(0.07)	0.59(0.63)	55c(60c)	11.15c(170c)	NH(NH)
Stevens Pipe (F) 3.5(3.3)	1.1(1.2)	1.53(1.24)	1.00(1.00)	—	2.73(2.5)
Tor Inv Trst (F) (1)	0.02(0.02)	—	2.97(2.4)	—	4.94(4.2)
Ult Tin Areas (F) (1)	—	—	1.61(1.0)	24.10	1.01(1.0)
Western Mining (F) (1)	—	—	3.0c(3.0c)	28.10	—
Youghal Carpets (1) 28.7(25.4)	0.42(1.04)	—	2.04(3.12)	25.10	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown per cent.

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## Chairman may bid for BIH

The board of British Industrial Holdings has asked for the group's shares to be suspended pending detail of an approach which might lead to a bid from Greenbrook Securities. This company, which is controlled by Mr Joseph Green, the chairman of BIH, and his family, sold in March that it held just over 20 per cent of the equity but with its associates, it now controls over 36 per cent of BIH.

The board's statement says that "in all the circumstances, the directors, after consulting with their financial advisers, Gresham Trust have requested a suspension, and will make a further announcement soon. The shares were suspended at 31p, where the group, as a whole, is capitalized at 14.1p.

**AKROYD AND SMITHERS**

Johner to establish in Holland an overseas organization to be called A & S Int'l BV. Company will be run by Mr John Johner, trading interests of S and L Inc., the subsidiary of former Inc. of Stockton and Lazarus.

**KUNICK HOLDINGS**

Listing for ordinary shares in company, formerly Philip Kunick, temporarily suspended pending clarification of company's position.

## GATE &amp; CHAV LTD.

## NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Company will be held at 27 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3P 4ED, on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at 12 noon, in the forenoon to conduct the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Reports and Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1976 to 31st August, 1977.

2. To elect Directors.

3. To authorise the Directors to fix dividends.

4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

5. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution to be proposed at a Special Meeting of the shareholders of the Company as amended as follows:

That the shareholders of the Company do and shall, by their resolution, make over to the substitution thereof of the following new Article:—

1. Any Unite and other interests in general meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than three.

2. The insertion at the end of Article 125 of the word: "and the Argentine".

3. Any member entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Company or any other person to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

4. Any member entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Company or any other person to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

5. The Company will deliver to any member entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Company or any other person to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

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## Stock Exchange Prices

# Firm at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealing: Begin: Sept. 5 Dealing: End: Sept. 15 & Contingent: Due: Sept. 19 Settlement: Due: Sept. 22

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.





## SPORT

## Racing

## Nothing to detract from stable's confidence in Alleged's success

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Thirteen runners have finally stoned their ground for this year's St Leger, which will be run at Doncaster on Saturday (10.5). Since I watched Alleged run away with the Great Voltigeur Stake at York last month I have been convinced that our fifth and final classic of the season is the most of the famous and nothing has happened to make me change my mind.

In fact I shall be most surprised if Alleged fails to become Vincen O'Brien's fourth winner of the St Leger and Lester Piggott's second in a row. I have no doubt that our fifth and final classic of the season is the most of the famous and nothing has happened to make me change my mind.

Alleged's task now looks easier than it did a week ago because Piggott has already won the Grand Prix de Paris in June and looked such a good bet to finish in the first three this afternoon, has been forced out of the race by injury. So if you believe that Alleged will still run well, then he should be the next to be beaten.

Solario should manage to beat them again.

Dunfermline has done her royal owner proud this season by winning one classic in her Jubilee year and now attempting to win another and beat the field to do so in 1959. Being by Royal Palace and out of a mare by Paddy, Dunfermline could not last much longer but it is possible that the best fillies are not quite as good as their male counterparts this season. If that does turn out to be the case, then Alleged will be the next to be beaten.

Unless there is a lot more rain the ground should not be soft enough for either Guadalupe or the Queen's other runner, Piggott's Alleged. In any case, he is held fairly and squarely on form by both Classic Example and Ad Lib Ra, judged by how they ran at Royal Ascot.

Ad Lib Ra is a half brother of Ribera, two horses who have already won the St Leger and of Libra's Rib, who was placed in two years ago.

The best that his connections can hope for at this place is a good second, but there is no good reason for him to be beaten.

Dick Hern, who has trained the winner of the St Leger three times, is saddling Tobique in addition to Dunfermline and is in an excellent position to improve his first record.

Tobique is a half brother of Rustico, who won this classic for Lady Beaverbrook three years ago but a full known fact, not known to Hern.

Like Dunfermline, Olwyn has won a classic this season. Her great moment came in the Irish Oaks but she was beaten four lengths by Dunfermline in the Filly Poly Stakes at Newmarket earlier in the year and it is difficult to fancy her chances now.

The Queen's other runner, Piggott's Alleged, who won the Acorn Stakes at York, has any meaning he should not beat Alleged but he should still run well.

Solario won the Prix Kergorlay over a mile and a half at Deauville on September 13, so he should not be troubled to run today's distance. What he appears to lack, though, is that blend of speed and stamina that was so evident in Alleged at York. But having beaten Montessorelli and Sovereign Silver decisively at

leaves the weighing-room to part the ground whatever its state. Piggott should have won the Flying Childers Stake on that exceptional form. All that remains is to be in form according to our Newmarket correspondent.

This promises to be a fascinating race because it should give a really good idea of how Dunfermline is faring. She is taking colts for the first time and Emboss, Ludstone, Manor Farm Boy, Music Maestro and Sunwing have all done enough this season to suggest that they are in good form for her, especially Emboss who was placed in the Prix Robert Paul in July after winning the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot and four other races.

Kimoro appears to have a good chance of winning the St Leger, though he is not in form, but he is not the only one who is not in form.

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## The Minstrel retired and rushed to US

By Michael Phillips

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## Carson's will to win is amply demonstrated

By Michael Seely

William Carson's dynamic strength and opportunism gave Michael Easterby his first success in the Portland Handicap, sponsored by William F. Doherty. The Phoenix trainer is in sparkling form at present, Jon George's triumph following hard on the heels of his double with Longsleat and Whinby on Thursday. Longsleat has also done so well with Mofida. Mrs. Sasi has also seen his colours carried to victory on countless occasions by Nagwa, the 10-year-old who was a two-pronged assault on Scotland's richest prize.

Carson is six behind Patrick Eddery in the race for his 10th St Leger. He will be well placed to win the race if he can hold his form, especially as he has won the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot and four other races.

His will to win is amply demonstrated as he has won the Tote Sprint Trophy at Ascot in June, the Prix Robert Paul in July and the Tote Sprint Trophy at Ascot in June, the Prix Robert Paul in July and the

Two-year-old racing. Rosco Black gave a gallant performance when realising the powerful challenge of Segura to win the French Two-year-old Handicap at Longchamp.

Such a decision will affect the racing. It has already meant that The Minstrel is retired and that he will end up his long and distinguished career in the

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

A last-minute decision by the Bridgwater trainer, John Thorne, to go racing instead of staying behind the wheel of his racing van, has been a good one for his wife, Mrs. Thorne, who has won the Bury St Edmunds and Newmarket Stakes at Newmarket earlier in the year and it is difficult to fancy her chances now.

The Queen's other runner, Piggott's Alleged, who won the Acorn Stakes at York, has any meaning he should not beat Alleged but he should still run well.

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make any impression so far. The cross-country course is big and demanding, and though straightforward enough to suit a strong horse, it is discriminating in mind and body and a considerable stamina and fitness, for some testing fences come towards the end, when horses are tiring. It is a course which should suit the British and Irish horses better than the others.

Lucinda Prior-Palmer started the defence of the European title with Goldine in the field of 41, but after ret. on Mrs. Hugh Straker's home-bred George, on whom she was at Badminton, in April, she performed the best of all the British team to finish ninth, 31.7s. Thus, only a few distance behind the leader in today's speed and endurance phase, and a mere half a point behind the runner-up, she is well poised for what will clearly be an epic duel for individual honours.

One American is lying fourth for West Germany on Wulff, the Russian horse Propeller, the fifth with Alexander Trubitsyn, the only pair from the Soviet Union

to make any impression so far.

Though there are fewer drop

ferences than at Badminton, there

are several which could cause

the fainthearted to put their spectacles on, not least the last pair at night, the doublets at 29, which jumped this time in reverse, and of course our old friend the trout hatchery, where three additional

logs go in have made it much

more formidable.

RESULTS after dressage: 1. Lucinda Prior-Palmer, 4-1 Neptune, 4-2 Solitaire, 4-1 Angerer, and Sjöberg (coupled), Falco, 4-1

Frances Boag is retained for tomorrow's St Leger at Doncaster. Is Guadalupe, but he should be backed each way.

## Two English runners with useful form

By Desmond Stoneham

French Racing Correspondent

Paris, Sept 9

An aircraft left France today with a cargo for United States which included Bushing Green, Exceler, Diagrammatic and the stallion Caro. The aim was to bear the ban United States has imposed on the importation of horses from Europe because of an outbreak of equine encephalitis.

There was also some exciting two-year-old racing. Rosco Black

gave a gallant performance when realising the powerful challenge of Segura to win the French Two-year-old Handicap at Longchamp.

Kennare comes from the same

stable as Blushing Green who won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe last year. Stiggy Kehne should win on Sunday.

The Critérium de l'Arc de Triomphe, the Tote Sprint Trophy at Ascot in June, the Prix Robert Paul in July and the

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## TUC/BLACKPOOL

## Loopholes 'opened in employment law by judges have to be closed'

Report by John Winder, Geoffrey Browning and Stephen M. of Our Parliamentary Staff

Trade unions must press for changes in recent employment legislation to plug the loopholes opened up by judges, Mr John Forrester, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Sections), told the conference.

A composite motion expressing the concern of the congress at recent anti-union decisions by courts and the Employment Protection Act was not carried unanimously. The motion said:

"It is particularly the decision by the Court of Appeal in the Grunwick dispute appears to have undermined completely section 1 of the Employment Protection Act."

It called on the general council to condemn publicly decisions of the courts and tribunals that discriminate against the Government's legislation. Examples such as the Employment Appeal Tribunal decision on material difference and the

damaging interpretations by judges in Adm. Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Adas) recognition cases underlined the Employment Protection Act and the Employment Protection Act.

The general council was instructed to campaign for amendments to the Act to ensure that decisions of courts do not nullify progressive legislation to ensure that trade union representatives on tribunals were committed to the objectives of the congress and trained to work effectively.

Mr Forrester, moving the composite motion, paid tribute to the Government for the mass of progressive legislation introduced within the last year and a half years. The Government's intentions in creating that legislation had been good. "Unfortu-

## Call for changes in legislation on trespass



Mr Leif Mills: "Evidence does not justify bank proposals."

## State banks proposal is rejected

Proposals for bank nationalization put forward in the Labour document "Banking and Finance, not 'a' and 'an'" was right that trade unions that should be for a roof over their heads. Students had been forced to drop out of college in attempts to prevent cuts in education.

It was imperative that the TUC pressed for further amendments.

Trespass had traditionally come under the civil law and there was no justification for using the criminal law against trade unions and others occupying premises.

Mr John Dowdell, of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, seconding the motion, said the law functioned while it was used and seemed to be fair. Once it became not so regarded, it lost its intended effect and purpose.

It was dangerous to wait until difficulties of the magnitude of those encountered under the Industrial Relations Act arose before the TUC took up the issue.

Mr Harry Urein, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for the general council, said the position before the Act had not been satisfactory and the TUC had pressed the Government for a general amendment to the trade unions occupying premises.

Mr John Dowdell, of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, seconding the motion, said the law functioned while it was used and seemed to be fair. Once it became not so regarded, it lost its intended effect and purpose.

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Government Officers' Association. Their case was still before the court so it would be wrong to interfere in the direction of section 2 of that obsolescent Act had been too long dying.

"Under that section there can be protected as a state secret any official information, ranging from the text of a naval treaty to the names of the most sunny teenagers, but not police and Civil Service, and maybe even Post Office canteen. Every day police, journalists, trade union general secretaries break that section. None of us could do our jobs if we did not."

Mr Forrester said that the notorious catch-all section 2 of the Official Secrets Act had been used to prosecute Mr Crispin Aubrey and Mr Duncan Campbell, journalists, and Mr John Berry, a former member of the National and Local

Government Officers' Association.

The building of a Hitachi factory in Britain might provide 1,000 jobs immediately but would be replaced by a freedom of information Act, emphasizing the citizen's right to know, Mr Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said, moving a motion to that effect. It was passed unanimously.

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We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisement. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"...Incline your ear, and come to me; for I will teach you to live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you."—Isaiah 55: 7.

### BIRTHS

ARTHUR.—On September 7, in Cheadle, Cheshire, a son, Robert, to Helen and John, a son, a brother for Helen.

BALFOUR.—On September 7, in the District General Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, a son, Robert John, a brother for Helen.

CURRIE.—On Sept. 9, to Mary (née Thompson) and Philip, a son, Philip Stephen Rivers.

FARRELL.—On September 9, to Morton, a son, to Jane and Kenneth, a daughter, on Sept. 9, to Susan, a son, Fergal; and to the grandparents, Grattan, to all whose presence at Mass at St. Peter's, Dún Laoghaire, Dublin cemetery was a great comfort—13 Striabhaig Mace, Edinburgh.

**SILVER WEDDINGS**  
PIGGOTT: RUDD. All Derrington St. Clement Church, Derrington, and Marjorie on September 10th, 1962. Private reception, Derrington Avenue, Newbold Mere, Renfrewshire.

**GOLDEN WEDDINGS**

BARLOW: BREWS.—On September 10, 1967, at St. John's, London, W.1, Dudley to Ruby. Now at Brill, Bucks.

**DEATHS**

DOYLE.—On 7th September, 1977, peacefully at the home of her son, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Doyle, widow of Donald Doyle, beloved son of Doyle and grandmother of Carol and Michael Doyle, died at 100, St. George's, London, W.1.

GEORGE.—On September 8, 1977, at his home, 10, St. George's, London, W.1, Archdeacon Emeritus, Rev. B.G. George, husband of the late Elizabeth, mother of Elizabeth, brother of Marion Green, and grandfather of Michael, died at 93, at 3 a.m. followed by a short service of interment.

JOHN: GEORGE.—At his home, 10, St. George's, London, W.1, beloved husband of Elizabeth, mother of Margaret and Michael, died at 93, on September 8, 1977.

KARIMJEE: OBEKULIAR.—Y.A. Karimjee, 10, St. George's, London, W.1, died on September 8, 1977.

MURKOFF.—On September 8, 1977, in his 80th year, husband of the late Elizabeth, Joan and Patricia, Requiescat Mass, St. Thomas' Catholic Church, 11, St. George's, London, W.1.

WESTINGHOUSE: Bauli.—Ottavio Fabrizio, 88, of Westinghouse, died on September 8, 1977.

WILLIAMS: WYNN.—On September 8, 1977, at his home, 10, St. George's, London, W.1, Dr. G.B. Williams, 88, died.

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